Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIII—No. 40. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1876. WHOLE No. 664.

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NEW BOOTS,

And a general stock of **NEW GOODS** at **BOTTOM PRICES.** Bought to supply outfits for the Centennial or the Fair.

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FOR THE FALL OF 1876.

We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Consisting of a full line of Cloaks, Cashmeres, Dratdetas, Black Alpacas. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape in Stripe, Plain, and Diagonal.

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Large Kettles, Dumb Bells, Duck-Nest Tuyre Irons, Iron Fences, Pump Castings, and Castings generally.

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We are also manufacturing just the thing for the farmers, in the shape of a HORSE-POWER FOR SAWING WOOD, CUTTING FEED, etc., and we also manufacture a sawing machine to be run by gear or belt.

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And all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

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Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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661

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ADVERTISING. — Transient advertising, one inch, one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter.

Liberal terms to yearly advertisers.

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E. P. ALLEN. F. A. HUNT.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold Street, Detroit. Mr. Cutcheon will be at his old office, in Laible Block, Ypsilanti, in the evening of each day, and on THURSDAY of each week.
H. J. BEAKES. S. M. CUTCHEON.

D. B. GREENE, Attorney at Law. Attends to Life and Property Insurance. Pensions and Bounties secured. Real Estate agent. Office, south side Congress St., over Lawrence & Cady's store. 613

UHL & CRANE, Attorneys at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.
EDWIN F. UHL. ALBERT CRANE.

BABBITT & EMERICK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agents. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.
J. WILLARD BABBITT. FRANK EMERICK.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Lawyer. Assistant Attorney Det. & Mil. R. R. Co. Office,—Room 14, Depot Building, Detroit. Private Secretary to Gov. Bagley. 521

JUSTICE.

J. G. CRANE, Justice. Office,—Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich. Collections made and promptly remitted. 517

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office, in Drury & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M. Residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. Hours, 12 to 2 P. M. 469

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Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamps,

The only Genuine Safety Lamp sold, and a great variety of them at

Geo. A. Neat's,

Opposite the Follett House, Depot.

Goods Delivered at all hours of the day.

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Manufacturers of

Fine Cut Chewing

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COVINGTON, KY.

Our Brands are **Fountain, Cloth of Gold, Old Congress and Forum.**

For Sale by dealers generally.

659-671

Mr. Nasby's Supporters Determine to Prevent the Inauguration of Hayes by force—The Ending of the Organization.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS.
(WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY.)
Nov, 16th, 1876.

The acshen uv the South Kerliny canvassers, and the probability uv frods in Looisiana and Floridy, wich will defeet Tilden and Reform, neerly broke the hearts uv Bascom and all his customers. Bascom was neerly kilied, becuz he hed confidently countid on gittin wat money shood be pade to the Corners for ther war clames, and the people wuz disappinted becoz they hoped for at least three yeers stiddy and reliable likker out uv the proseeds therof. The iron hez entered all our soles. A nigger will be continnered in the post offis. and I, wich am entitled to the place, will hev to live in a desultory manner all the remainder uv my life. I shel never be Postmaster. Four more yeers out of place will kill me. Befor another eleckshen ther will be an unmarked grave at the Corners, and ef, perchance. thar shel be a pine slab set up onto it, the inscripshun will be; "Died uv a broken heart and unwarmed bowels."

The Corners wuz more thoroly aroused when it got the news than I ever saw it before. There wuz but little sed, but on every face there wuz that sturn expreshen which is alluz dangerous to tyrants, and which gineraly makes em quale, that is, ef they are in the vicinnity and obsarve it.

"I shel never own another nigger!" sed Deekin Pogram, settin down his glass, empty, "our libberty's gone forever."

"Whin a Prisidint kin be elected by frod," sed Teddy O'Brien, wich wuz sent from Noo York with thirty repeeters to vote in Injeny, "the hope uv the country is gone."

(Teddy is watin for money to git back to Noo York to his perfeshn uv burglary.")

Capt. M'Pelter remarkt that he hed not felt so sad sence he wuz captured by the fedrels at Atlanty. There wuz, he believed, no further hope uv the yoonyun of all the States.

Issaker Gavitt, bein uv a more fiery spirit asserted that he did not perpose to submit. He hed killed four niggers hisself, and hed pervented twenty more from votin, ez his eleckshun precinck wood show, and he did not perpose to lose the result of his labor by frodulent returns in Looisianna.

"Wat are we standin here for?" wuz his elokent remark. "Are we slaves? Let us show that we kin at leest die in defence uv our rites, let us organize and preven the inoggerashen uv the yoosurper, Haze!"

"I wiil pledge this frale arm," sed Deekin Pogram, "and this frale body, in sich a holy coz."

And the war spirit lited up the face uv every man in the room with a demoniac glare. I never saw sich yoonanimity, nor sich a self-sacrificin sperit. "War! war! agin the yoosurper!" wuz the cry uv every wun uv em, aud ez if by one impulse they marched out uv Bascom's to the meetin house, and organized a meetin.

"No compromise! No yeelding!" shouted the intire meetin, "We will die rite here, or anywhere, in defense of our rites."

"Gentlemen," sed I, in my capassity uv perpetooal cheerman, "Is it yoor purpus to march to-wunst onto Washinton, and lay down yer lives ther, or will yoo devastate the ablishen parts uv Injeeny and Ohio, till sich time ez the Dimocracy uv the other States shel jine us?"

"To Washinton" shouted Issaker, "the Treasury is there!"

"Injeany and Ohio!" said McPelter, them States is rich in hosses and sich!"

"And in the southern part uv em there's distilleries!" sed Deekin Pogram, quietly but determinedly.

The others shouted that they didn't care where they wuz taken, but they demanded to be led agin the enemies uv the country, and thet to-wunst. They wuz all ez thirsty fer gore ez a Dimekratic country editur, and I can't say anything more than that.

The war sperit wuz so terribly aroused that it wuz with diffikilty that the bizness cood be done in any order. but finely I did git a roll prepared, and the entire meetin hed ther names put to it ez members uv the First Battalyun uv Kentucy Avengers, for immejit use.

Jist at this critkle moment, Joe Bigler appeared at the door, and whispered to Square McGrath that hostilities mite commenc to wunst, and a glorious beginnin mite be hed, for a Yeonited States Marshel, wich wuz in the visinnity looking after some crooked whisky, hed heerd uv the proseedins, and wuz on his way ther to arrest the intire bilen, for treasonable perceedins, and in a minut the intelligence wuz all over the house. The Avengers put ther revolvers in ther pokkits, and a distressin stillnis pervadid the meetin. Silence wuz broken by Issaker Gavitt.

"Parson," sed he, "woodent it be well to destroy that roll?"

I did it promptly. My presence uv mind don't often forsake me. "Gentlemen," I remarked, "ef the entire Corners is to be overawed by the minuns uv power—"

"Ther aint only one uv em," wuz Josef's reply.

"By a minyun uv power, so be it. But I spose ther ain't no objeckshuns to a meetin uv the citizens to consider the present condishun uv affairs, is ther?"

"I shood say not," sed Josef.

"And ef a minyun uv power, kin prevent 500 sittizens uv the Corners from dyin in defense of ther rites, he can't pervent em from RESOKVIN, kin he? Ther are more ways than one uv makin tyrants tremble."

And a committy wuz appinted, wich reported the follerin preamble and resoloo-shens:

WAREAS, The Corners bleeves that Haze and Wheler, the Radkil candidates are bein counted in by frods of the most alarmin karacter, and

WAREAS, the Corners hev spent a grate deel uv time and energy to kerry not only Kentucky, but Injeanny, for Tilden and Reform, and

WAREAS, Notwithstandin the eleckshun in Looisianer, Floridy and South Kerliny wuz uv the most peeeful character, owin to the percaushen taken by the Dimocracy not to allow any niggers to come neer enuff to a pollin place to inflame em and provoke a strife, the ablishnists are determined to throw out sich precinks and declare them States for Hayes and Wheeler, when we need em for Tilden and Reform. and

WAREAS, We bleeve, now ez ever, that the nigger hez no natural rite to a ballot, anyhow, wher his own status (I hed to stop and tell em the meenin uv the word status) is concerned, and

WAREAS. In the event uv the eleckshun uv Hayes the power uv the government will remane in the fratrisidle hands uv the Northerners, which never wuz capable uv preservin a Yoonyun or the liberties thereof.

WAREAS, The Corners, with its $200,000 war-claims, will be bankrupt ef Tilden and Reform is beeten- therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corners believes that Tilden and Reform is elected. and that we will resist any attempt uv the Radikels uv the North to inoggerate Hays, to the—

I wuz agoin to say "death," but Joe Bigler sed audible, "Here he is," and Issaker Gavitt sejested that it wood be better to insert "By all constooshnel means," wich I did.

I then attemted to put the question uv the adopshen uv the resolushens, but the meetin seemed so anxious to git away that by the time I wuz reddy to announce the moshen, hed all disappeered. Them resolooshens wuz never adoptid.

I found em all at Bascom's wich citidel they consider safe. When it wuz found that there wasn't any marshel in the village that nite, and they hed taken a dozen or more drinks apeece, ther thirst for gore come on em agin, and I persoom the Avengers cood hev been organized without trouble, but I thot it best not to put the brave men to too severe a test, and I went to my couch in a state of bitterness wich I can't describe. When I think of Tilden and reform bein beeten by only one vote, I sing:—

"Thou art so neer, and yet so far!"

Why didn't we kill a few more niggers in South Kerliny? Why didn't we send more money to Florida and Wisconsin? Why did we waste so much time on Noo York, wher we hev repeeters and gin mills in sich perfeck dissiplin that they kin korry the State anyhow? It's a staggrer.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

SOME of the Southern editors think that those of their Northern brethren who are talking "war talk" had better do the fighting. The Atlanta *Constitution* says it's all "very well; but do, dear Northern and Western Democrats, confine the fighting to your side of the line. We have had enough of it down this way." The Mansfield *Reporter*, of Louisiana, says: "We trusted this Northern Democracy once in 1860, and they betrayed our trust by killing more of our fathers and brothers and sons than any other party, and now if they fool us again and allow the heel of the usurper to be again put upon our necks in Louisiana we hope God in His providence will everlastingly blot out the name, fame and memory of the party which we have been allied to time out of mind, but which alliance has brought us nothing but destitution and misery for the last 20 years. It is their time to play now and not ours, and if our people allow themselves to be betrayed into the trap again, as they were upon the memorable assault upon Fort Sumter, they deserve no sympathy from the civilized world, and no pity from the human family."

IT is wonderful with what tenacity the black man clings to his political convictions. On election day in Charleston, S. C., I heard one democrat, who had just returned from an unsuccessful mission to the islands, exclaim in the bitterness of wrath: "I found the mena niggers without a shoe to their feet or a shirt to their backs, but money wouldn't hire 'em to vote with us. They'd sell their wives, but blast me if they'd sell their votes." At Beaufort I asked a very intelligent Scotchman, who had resided there since the war, why it was if the blacks of Helena island were so poor, that the democrats did not buy the vote of the whole precinct, 1,000 voters, in a lump? "Buy it!" he replied; "haven't they tried often enough? If $25,000 would buy that island it could be raised any day; but it can't be done. Every one of them will vote radical; even the few that have joined the democratic clubs have only done it as spies." —*Cor Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Supreme Court of South Carolina consists of three Judges. Chief Justice Moses has a personal grudge against Governor Chamberlin. The latter was the leader of the genuine reform movment which overthrew the notoriously corrupt Moses administration, and who afterwards refused to sign the commission, as Circuit Judge, of the son of this Chief Justice Moses. The other Justice who joined with him, Willard, was bought over by Tilden's bar'l." The only incorruptible and law-abiding member of the bench was Judge Wright, a colored man. He is a profound lawyer, a fearless magistrate, and an honest man.

GOV. HENDRICKS is Tilden's partner in the "Reform" business. Instead of going to Albany, and staying there attending to his duties as Governor, Tilden has been in New York this four months trying to figure himself into the White House, and now Mr. Hendricks has left his office of Governor of Indiana to run itself, while he has gone to New York to help Tilden plot how to get into the White House. Meanwhile Gov. Hayes quietly remains in the Ohio State capitol, or visits the State institutions, attending strictly to the business of his office, like an honest man. Which of them then is the true reformer it needs no prophet to tell.—*Detroit Post.*

DR. Cuyler said: "John B. Gough was saved by Joel Stratton's tapping him on the shoulder and directing a friendly word of exhortation to him. In the thunder of applause which greeted him at Exter Hall, or the Academy of Music he always heard the echo of that tap upon his shoulder and those words of loving interest."

Those teachers that have been most successful have spent some of their happiest and most profitable hours in the homes of their scholars. They will also attribute to this means the affection existing between them.

IF the Democrats have reason to rage because their schemes for carrying Florida, or South Carolina, or Louisiana by fraud and force shall fail, how much more occasion have the Republicans for indignation, when they think that not one but half a dozen States have been stolen from them by outrages and swindles that would disgrace even the eminent New York Democrats whose former chieftain has just arrived from his exile.—*Toledo Blade.*

WE have a conumdrum: If the result of the Presidential contest of 1868 had depended on THE vote of New York, which was carried for Seymour by the unblushing frauds described in Mr. Greeley's letter to Mr. Tilden, should we have seen the Democracy howling with great earnestness for a "fair count."—*Detroit Tribune.*

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The complete official returns in Iowa give Hayes 171,327; Tilden, 112,099; Cooper, 9,001. Hayes over Tilden 59,228.

The official canvass in Wisconsin gives the following totals: Whole number of votes, 256,038; of which Hayes received 130,067; Tilden, 123,926; Peter Cooper and scattering, 2,045. Hayes' majority over Tilden is 6,141.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 23d says the State Board of Canvassers have completed the tabulation of returns for Presidential Electors, and find that, of a total vote of 350,583, the Tilden Electors received 202,678, the Hayes Electors 144,398, and the Cooper Electors 3,498; Tilden's majority over Hayes, 58,289; over Hayes and Cooper, 54,791.

Aldrich, Democratic contesting Presidential Elector, on the 23d served upon the Governor of Vermont a protest against the issuing of a certificate to Sollace, Postmaster at Bridport at the time of the election.

The official vote of New Hampshire is: Hayes, 41,522; Tilden, 38,449; scattering, 74. Hayes over Tilden, 3,073.

The returns at the office of the Secretary of State of California give a majority of one vote to Pacheco, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The total vote in Kentucky was 258,860. Of these Tilden had 160,445, and Hayes 98,415. Tilden's majority 62,030.

Tilden's official majority in New York State is 32,989. In Georgia, 85,185. In the former State Peter Cooper had 1, 987 and G. C. Smith 2,359.

Jacobs, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, has a majority of about 300. The Territorial Council is composed of six Republicans and three Democrats, and the lower house of eighteen Republicans and twelve Democrats.

There were present before the Louisiana Returning Board on the 25th, for the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Van Allen, Wilcox, Kelly and Harker, and for the Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, G. B. Smith, Bigler and Julian. After some other proceedings, the votes in the contested parishes of De Soto, Ouachita, Lincoln, East and West Feliciana, Richland, Caddo and Sabine were announced from consolidated statements, the totals being 5,787 for Hayes and 10,755 for Tilden. The votes of these parishes were not counted, there being contests fixed for a hearing the following week. The following account of the subsequent proceedings before the Board is given by the Associated Press:

"When the returns from the parishes marked contested were opened, the Democratic counsel were allowed to be present. The returns from De Soto Parish were brought in and contained in one package sealed with wax. When the seals were broken by members of the Board there were found inside the consolidated votes of the Commissioners, statements, and tally-sheets. Attached to the returns were a large number of protests and affidavits. The Secretary of the Board said the package had been received on the 18th inst., and was entered in his receipt-book, and the returns, he said, had come by mail. In the course of inspection it was discovered that one of the protests of the Supervisor charging general intimidation, was dated Nov. 25, and sworn to in this city before the Commissioner of the Circuit Court. When called upon to explain how a protest dated on the 25th inst., to-day, could get into a sealed registered package received by mail on the 18th inst., the Secretary said he had received two packages.

"He was detected by one of the Democratic counsel present in the act of making another entry on his book of two packages received.

"After some delay another package was produced, and found to contain a consolidated statement of votes and Commissioners' returns, but no protests or affidavits.

"The members of the Board were unable to explain the matter, and Senator Sherman, of the Republican Visiting Committee, remarked that there was no use to disguise the fact that the returns had been opened and protests inserted after the package of returns had been received."

The South Carolina State Supreme Court on the 25th, entered a judgment of $1,500 fine each and commitment of all the Board of Canvassers to jail until released by order of the Court. United States District-Attorney Corbin, counsel for the State Board of Canvassers, disclaimed any intention of contempt, and asked and was granted until the 27th to satisfy the Court. The Court declined to issue an order giving certificates to members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens Counties, refused by the Board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy of the record from the Clerk of the Court, which would be equivalent to a certificate. The five members of the Board of Canvassers who had been constructively arrested, reported at the jail in the evening, and were confined therein. Their names are: F. L. Cardoza, Treasurer; T. C. Dunn, Comptroller; Gen. William Stone, Attorney-General; H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, and H. W. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector-General. It is stated that the Secretary of State claims that the Board had not disobeyed any order of the Court, and that the law was on their side.

Secretary of War Cameron received the following order from the President on the 26th:

SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until the new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated under the Constitution. The Government has been called upon to aid with the military and naval forces of the United States to maintain a republican form of Government in the State against resistance too formidable to be overcome by the State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Gov. Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed.

The Secretary of War telegraphed the above order to Gen. Ruger, at Columbia, S. C., and instructed him to advise with the Governor and dispose his troops in such manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the order.

A Greenboro (N. C.) special to the New York *Times* of the 27th, says the returns show that the vote for Hayes and Settle in North Carolina would reach and probably exceed 108,000. Tilden's majority would reach 14,000, and Vance would run some 4,000 or 5,000 behind him. The Democrats were very much excited by the discovery of the fact that one of Tilden's electors—William B. Glenn—is ineligible. He is one of the commissioners appointed by the Southern Claims Commission to take testimony.

The following is the result of the official count of the votes for President in Michigan: Hayes, 166,534; Tilden, 141,095; Cooper, 9,059. Hayes over Tilden, 25,439.

The Board of State Canvassers of South Carolina were brought before the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, on application for writs of *habeas corpus*, on the 27th. Time was given until ten o'clock on the 29th to make a return to the application for the writs, pending which the Board was placed in charge of the United States Marshal. A request, signed by counsel in the case, was sent to Chief-Justice Waite, stating that a conflict of jurisdiction had arisen, and that the issues were grave, and asking him to preside in the case. He responded that the business of the Supreme Court required his presence in Washington.

The official returns give Hayes 2,767 majority in California.

Tilden's majority in New Jersey, according to the official count, is 11,945.

The total vote in Kansas for President was: Hayes, 78,332; Tilden, 37,902; Temperance, 110; American Alliance, 12.

A special to the New York *Herald* of the 28th says Col. Thomas B. Keogh, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had filed a protest with Gov. Broden against an announcement of the vote of North Carolina for Presidential Electors. He enumerated twenty-three counties to which he objected on the ground of illegal returns. He claimed that the throwing out of these counties would, with the omission of eight counties not heard from, give the State to Hayes.

The Florida Board of Canvassers reconvened at ten on the morning of the 28th. As the opening of the sealed packages was proceeded with the Republicans gave notice that they would contest the vote in nineteen counties, and the Democrats gave notice of contest in nine counties. The result of the Electoral vote as read from the face of the returns show Republican majorities of 7,460 and Democratic majorities of 7,418. Dade County was not yet in. The Democrats claimed twenty-three omitted votes in Clay County, which appeared on the face of the return from that county, but were not added up in the general result because it was not in evidence that the inspectors and clerk were sworn. The Democrats had a certified copy of the returns from Baker County, which gave them a majority of ninety-four, but a new return was read by the Board, which, by throwing out several Democratic precincts, gave forty-one Republican majority. At the evening session Mr. Pasco, for the Democrats, demanded to know if the Board had not received another return from Baker County than the one which had been read. He charged that the returns from that county had been suppressed, and others substituted therefor. The Secretary subsequently read the returns, which the Associated Press report says were signed by the Clerk and Justice and properly attested, and which gave a Democratic majority of ninety-five. It appears that two returns, one signed as above and another signed by the Judge and Sheriff and Justice, were sent up. With the first return admitted the Tilden Electors would have 115 majority. With both returns, held subject to future decision, the Democrats had two Electors by five majority, one by three majority, and the Republicans have one Elector by one majority.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* explains as follows the question relative to the De Soto returns before the Louisiana Board:

"The returns were receipted for by the Clerk of the Board as having been made on the 18th inst. Sealed and in the same package was contained the affidavit of the Supervisor of the parish, made in Orleans Parish, charging fraud and intimidation. The question naturally arose how an affidavit of the 25th inst. got into a package, which was sealed with wax, and received on the 18th, seven days before. The clerk promptly explained that he had received a package purporting to be the returns from De Soto on the 18th inst. The package was brought before the Board and opened, and was found to contain the returns of the Supervisor, but not accompanied by the additional affidavits. The package which had been opened was received yesterday, having been mailed to the Board on that day, and as having been retained by the Supervisors for the purpose of attaching the affidavit. The results as given by the return of the 18th tallied exactly with the result in the second return, and showed no tampering with the returns, and all the Republican delegation are satisfied that there is nothing wrong in the transaction."

After some preliminary proceedings on the 28th, the Parish of Ouachita was taken up, and four negro witnesses were introduced in behalf of the Republicans, and were examined by the Board. Their testimony was as to alleged intimidation and outrages. One of the witnesses, named Eliza Pinkston, told a fearful tale of cruelty. She recited that her husband and one child had been murdered and a little girl seven years old was taken from the house at the same time and had not been seen since. The witness herself had been a victim of extreme cruelty, and was unable to walk without help into the Senate Chamber. Ben James, another of the witnesses, had been also terribly wounded. The Democrats would introduce rebutting testimony on the 29th.

One of the parties mentioned as engaged in the murder of Henry Pinkston was arrested in New Orleans on the 28th, after the testimony of Eliza Pinkston. His name is Tom Lyon

A Columbia (S. C.) telegram of the 28th says that, at ten o'clock a. m., a company of United States troops were marched into the State House, guards being placed at the doors to prevent unauthorized persons from entering. At twelve M., the hour for the assembling of the Legislature, the Democrats formed in a body and marched to the State House, headed by the Edgefield delegation. They were refused admission, and Mr. Shepherd, of the Edgefield delegation, read a vigorous protest. Afterward the Democrats withdrew to the Richland Rifle Club hall, and held a caucus to which no outsider was admitted. The Republicans organized by the election of ex-Congressman E. A. M. Mackey as Speaker, when they proceeded to swear in the members. A. O. Jones (colored) was elected Clerk. They subsequently adjourned to meet at noon on the 29th. In the Senate, Swalls (colored) was elected President *pro tem.*, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication he might make. The regular standing committees were appointed. The Democrats appointed on the committee to wait on Gov. Chamberlain declined to act. During the evening the Democrats organized a Legislature by the election of W. H. Wallace as Speaker and J. S. Lloan as Clerk. Judge Cooke, of the Eighth Circuit, swore in the officers and members. Sixty-four Democrats were sworn in, and two Republicans who withdrew from the State-House Legislature. The Supreme Court had not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue contain the following recapitulation of internal revenue receipts for the several States and Territories during the last fiscal year: Alabama, $96,968.61; Arizona, $11,976.36; Arkansas, $63,330.26; California, $3,034,044 16; Colorado, $72,668.57; Connecticut, $656,448; Dakota, $12,156.36; Delaware, $417,227.56; District of Columbia, $114,579.90; Florida, $176,851.83; Georgia, $352,538.80; Idaho, $16,993.82; Illinois, $23,699,137.27; Indiana, $5,567,090.29; Iowa, $1,211,771.97; Kansas, $149,889.63; Kentucky, $7,653,938.31; Louisiana, $528,083.78; Maine, $90,655.97; Maryland, $2,570,264.62; Massachusetts, $2,743,941.48; Michigan, $2,065,297.04; Minnesota, $247,922.73; Mississippi, $83, 448.02; Missouri, $2,972,693.49; Montana, $20,982.80; Nebraska, $502,395.59; Nevada, $63,231.37; New Hampshire, $260,046.39; New Jersey, $3,771,069.06; New Mexico, $22,146.60; New York, $14,158,374.38; North Carolina, $1,670,303.05; Ohio, $16,568,290.26; Oregon, $48,446.76; Pennsylvania, $5,969,917.33; Rhode Island, $221,932.25; South Carolina, $105,565.57; Tennessee, $591,882.39; Texas, $241,153.48; Utah, $33,331.86; Vermont, $47,050.80; Virginia, $7,313,617.08; Washington Territory, $20,389.63; West Virginia, $430,596.93; Wisconsin, $3,307,537.81; Wyoming, $15,063.37. Total, $110,001,138 60.

A WASHINGTON Associated Press dispatch of the 24th says the total number of troops ordered to Washington up to that date was between 800 and 900. This included eight companies, or batteries already there, and four companies of infantry which had received orders to come East from Fort Sill. The latter were sent from New York city to the West last spring to participate in the summer campaign against the hostile Indians.

THE EAST.

THE United States steamer Franklin, with Wm. M. Tweed on board, arrived at New York on the 23d. During the afternoon he was transferred to the custody of Sheriff Connor, and shortly after lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. The "Boss" evaded all attempts at an interview, and only received his son. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent his escape, and directions have been issued that he shall be treated the same as any other prisoner.

THE New York *Tribune* of the 25th says Gov. Hendricks, in his interview with Gov. Tilden, said that public sentiment in the Western States in regard to the election was so strong that he was impelled to come East to ascertain the condition of public feeling there. He expressed his "admiration at the conduct of Southern Democrats who, without the least manifestation of turbulence, had appealed everywhere to the courts," and was glad both in the West and on his journey Eastward, to notice the disposition of all parties to have matters amicably and lawfully settled. Gov. Tilden is said to have fully concurred with all of Gov. Hendrick's remarks.

THE statue of Daniel Webster, donated to New York City by Gordon W. Burnham, was unveiled on the 25th, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

A SCANDALOUS breach-of-promise case which, for two weeks previous, had been on trial before Judge Donahue, in one of the New York city courts, and in which a wealthy Spaniard named Del Valle was the defendant, was concluded on the 25th, by a verdict of fifty dollars for Miss Henriques, the plaintiff.

HON. J. MILTON TURNER (colored) United States Minister to Liberia, having been refused accommodation at the Astor House, New York City, has commenced an action under the provisions of the Civil-Rights bill, to recover $5,000.

ON the 28th, the Governor of Rhode Island called an extra session of the General Assembly, to meet Dec. 1, to elect a Presidential Elector in place of George H. Corliss, adjudged by the Supreme Court ineligible.

GOLD closed in New York on the 28th, at 1.08¾. The following were the closing quotations for produce: No 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, (New) $1.29@1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee, (New) $1.31@1.32; Oats, Western Mixed and State, 33@48c; Corn, Western Mixed, 55@58c; Pork, Mess, $16.87½; Lard, 10¼c; Flour, good to choice, $5.60@5.70; White Wheat Extra, $5.75@6.75. Cattle, 8¼@10½c for good to extra. Hogs, live, $5.75@6.00. Sheep, 4¼@6¼c.

AT East Liberty, Pa., on the 27th, cattle brought: Best, $5.00@5.25; medium, $4.50@4.75; common, $4.00@4.25. Hogs sold—Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; Philadelphias, $5.70@5.80. Sheep brought $4.00@5.25, according to quality.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THE Chicago *Times* of a recent date says a pretty definite idea of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry may be obtained from the following figures: The Grange has some twenty State purchasing agencies at least, three of which do an annual business of $200,000. During the past year it has had in active operation five Grange Banking Associations, one of which (at San Francisco) has a capital of $5,000,000, of which $500,000 was paid in; five steamboats or packet lines; thirty manufacturing associations, whose capital ranges from $200,000 to $500,000; fifty associations for shipping goods and shipping purposes; thirty-two grain elevators; sixteen grist-mills, one of which produces 100 barrels of flour per day: twenty-two warehouses for storing goods; three tanneries and six smitheries. These are distinctly Grange enterprises, started with capital contributed by members of the Order, managed by them, and producing for their benefit. In addition there have been established 160 Grange stores to furnish members with supplies at wholesale prices, plus freight and hauling—the customers who are stockholders dividing the profits. The Order has dedicated 144 halls, built or bought to serve as places of meeting, one of which cost $10,000.

A DISPATCH received in New York on the 24th from Raleigh, N. C., says Dr. A. J. Glover, Supervisor of Elections at Swan Quarter, Hyde County, N. C., was drowned on the night of Nov. 6, with Republican tickets for that county in his possession. The body was found some days after, nearly upright in the water, with his coat drawn over his head and other evidences of violence. The election tickets were never found.

SEVERAL wooden buildings on West Madison street, near the river, in Chicago, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th. Among them was a restaurant and lodging-house, in which four inmates—James Allen, Agnes Healy, Emma Bradley and George Bovad—were burned to death. Allen lost his life while trying to save Agnes. He leaves a wife and five children in Boston, Mass. Agnes Healy was a servant-girl, aged sixteen years. Emma Bradley was twenty-three years old, and had been married only three months, her husband being an industrious young carpenter. George Bovad was a clerk in the restaurant, and was twenty-six years of age.

REV. J. W. WILLIAMSON, D. D., the distinguished Universalist author and divine, and one of the fathers of Odd Fellowship in America, died at Cincinnati on the 26th. He was seventy years old.

COM. PAUL SHIRLEY, of the United States Navy, died at Columbus, Ohio, on the 25th.

AN Old Fort Reno dispatch of the 26th, *via* Fort Fetterman, Wy., Nov. 27, says Gen. McKenzie with ten companies of cavalry had just struck a large body of Sioux. Companies I and M, Fourth Cavalry, had been nearly annihilated. Lieut. McKinney was killed. They were sending mules from the infantry camp to bring in the dead and wounded. The fight was progressing at last accounts.

IN Chicago, on the 28th, spring wheat No. 2, closed at $1.12½@1.12⅝c cash. Cash corn closed at 43½c for No. 2; cash oats No. 2 sold at 32½@32⅝c; December options sold at 32⅝c; Barley, No. 2, 65@65½c; Rye, No. 2, 66@66½c. Cash mess pork (New) closed at $15.60@15.65; Lard, $9.70@9.72½. Good to choice beeves brought $4.25@5.00; medium grades, $3.50@4.00; butchers' stock $2.75@3.30; stock cattle, etc., $2.80@3.30. Hogs brought $5.50@5.80 for good to choice. Sheep sold at $3.50@4.50 for good to choice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALFRED ALLOTT, an extensive iron-master and coal mine proprietor, of Sheffield, England, has failed. His liabilities aggregate over $1,000,000.

ON the 24th, the Servian Minister of War issued an order entirely reorganizing the Servian army. It is divided into an active army and a reserve army. The former is composed of four corps.

ACCORDING to a Hamburg dispatch of the 24th, the Russian Government had contracted with a German firm for the immediate delivery of 3,500 torpedoes.

ACCORDING to London telegrams of the 25th, great distress prevailed in the iron mining and producing districts of Great Britain. Many of the furnaces had been shut down, thousands of workmen discharged, and the wages of those retained very largely reduced. The same condition and depression prevailed also in Germany and Belgium.

JAMES WHITESIDE, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, died on the 26th.

THE Czar of Russia on the 25th issued an imperial ukase providing that, after Jan. 1, 1877, all customs duties shall be paid in gold, and that common carriers be relieved from responsibility when interfered with by circumstances beyond their control. In St. Petersburg and Moscow alone the subscriptions to the National loan exceeded the 100,000,000 rubles asked for.

ON the 27th, throughout Europe, speculations and rumors in respect to the Eastern question were abundant and contradictory. England and Russia were reported to be thoroughly in accord, and to have fully arranged the future programme, which was said to be an eminently peaceful one. On the other hand, it was reported that Russia was continuing her war preparations on a gigantic scale, and that a conflict with Turkey was deemed inevitable.

A LONDON dispatch of the 27th says Capt. Allan Young, who commanded the Pandora in her late trip to the Arctic regions, will, next spring, again attempt the Northwest passage in that vessel.

ON the 28th the French Chamber of Deputies rejected a bill to increase the stipends paid to the priests which was supported by the Government. A ministerial crisis was threatened.

AN Athens dispatch of the 28th says a ministerial crisis existed in Greece.

A Bloody Business.

A vivid picture of frontier Texas life and death comes from Corsicana. Six men start in a wagon to go from Fort Griffin to San Antonio. Two of the men own the wagon. The other four are passengers. A days journey from Fort Concho the party encamp. Two of the passengers persuade the owners of the team to go out hunting with them, and they go, leaving the other two men in charge of the camp. The two passengers who went hunting come back without the owners of the wagon, and tell the camp watchers that they have killed the owners in order to have the wagon all to themselves. The two innocent men take their choice of being killed on the spot or keeping quiet and sharing the proceeds. They acquiesce in the latter alternative and the four drive on to Concho. Here one of the innocent men interviews the sheriff, and the two murderers, snuffing danger in the air, hastily gear up and rapidly drive off. The sheriff summons a posse of six men, and gallops in pursuit. The sheriff's force overtakes the wagon at Kickapoo Springs and captures one of the two murderers before he can use his arms. The other runs to a thicket of hackberry bushes where he lies down flat on the ground and opens fire upon the Sheriff and his posse. The Sheriff and his men fire upon the hackberry grove from the open prairie and fight the ruffian in this way from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon. One of the Sheriff's party is shot, and he turns upon the prisoner, shoots and kills him in his tracks, and then lies down and dies. The man in the hackberry grove finally ceases firing and then the sheriff and several wounded men move upon the thicket They find the murderer pierced by several balls, and dead. Five or six dead men in all; no work for the courts, and no owners for the horses and wagon.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—During the progress of a fire in Quebec, not very long ago, two boys, who were watching it from a cliff, lost their balance and fell over. One of them was caught in a small tree, and clung there till he was rescued. He need not have had all that trouble, however, for the other one, who tumbled the whole distance to the bottom, about 200 feet, was picked up uninjured. Probably neither one of them will get near the edge of high cliffs very soon again.

MR. DAVID CROCKETT, who resides seven miles southwest of Mexico, Mo., while clearing rubbish out of his corn-crib killed sixty rats. After clearing the crib of shocks and rats, he commenced to haul corn from a number of pens in his field, and while so doing killed 270 more rats, and then wound up by capturing eleven more in the open field.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

JAMES H. BROWN, a freight brakeman on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, fell under a train of cars, in Grand Rapids, on the 22d, sustaining fatal injuries.

IN the First District, Williams (Dem.), for Congress, had a majority of 2,054 votes over Duffield (Rep.). In the Second District Willits' (Rep.) majority over Robinson (Dem.) was 2,197. In the Third District McGowan's (Rep.) majority over Livermore (Dem.) was 2,655. In the Fourth District Keightley's (Rep.) majority over Chamberlain (Ind. and Dem.) was 2,386. In the Fifth District Stone (Rep.) had a majority of 3,362 over Harris (Dem. and Ind.). In the Sixth District Brewer's (Rep.) majority over Durand (Dem.) was 1,741. The official returns for the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts had not all been received up to the morning of the 24th.

AN interesting case for damaged affections terminated in the Tuscola County Court on the 23d. The suit was brought by Miss Sodema Attwood against James Johnson for breach of promise, damages being claimed in the sum of $5,000. The parties contracted to marry in 1875, but the young lady went to Tennessee, and while there Johnson married another girl. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $250.

IN the rear of the residence of Mr. J. H. Toepel, of Detroit, runs a dummy elevator used to convey goods from the store below to the loft on the third floor. A few friends called upon Mr. Toepel the other evening. About midnight, an old lady named Troester, opened the door leading into the elevator under the impression that it was the place of exit, and stepped off. The elevator platform was in the basement, and the poor creature fell to the bottom and was instantly killed. This incident was not known to the family until an hour after, when Mr. Toepel sent his man to the cellar underneath to draw a pitcher of cider. Then the corpse was found.

IN the Seventh District, at the late election, Conger (Rep.) had a majority of 2,691. In the Eighth District, the majority for Ellsworth (Rep.) over Potter (Dem.) was 488. In the Ninth District, in all the counties except Chippewa, Keweenaw, Mackinac, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft, Hubbell's (Rep.) majority was 5,443. The counties not returning do not substantially change this result.

AT the recent election, all three of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution were carried—the anti-liquor license obliterating clause, by 7,421 majority; the clause increasing the salary of Circuit Judges by 279 votes, and that changing the time for voting on amendments from November to April by 29,569 majority.

THE following is the vote of Michigan at the recent election. In the counties left blank in the appended table, the vote had not been received at the time the law made the canvass imperative. The votes cast in these counties were not numerous and would not, it is believed, affect the result in the least, except, perhaps, in the case of one or two of the amendments:

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT.			
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.
Alcona	155	162	.....	....
Allegan	4,281	3,069	274	1
Alpena	629	635	.....	....
Antrim	475	280	1	....
Baraga	218	232	.....	....
Barry	2,966	1,902	603	9
Bay	2,408	2,841	100	4
Benzie	474	186	7	....
Berien	4,188	3,679	304	....
Branch	3,998	2,370	466	6
Calhoun	5,167	3,885	84	33
Cass	2,750	2,336	173	....
Charlevoix	411	205	.....	....
Cheboygan	262	445	.....	....
Chippewa	.....	.....	.....	....
Clare	272	236	.....	....
Clinton	3,247	3,074	27	2
Delta	505	452	.....	....
Eaton	4,010	2,903	65	....
Emmet	312	426	8	....
Genesee	5,044	3,736	7	16
Gladwin	84	162	.....	....
Grand Traverse	1,000	230	3	1
Gratiot	2,150	1,312	143	1
Hillsdale	5,109	2,229	571	58
Houghton	2,266	1,439	.....	....
Huron	1,269	1,026	.....	10
Ingham	4,058	3,994	11	1
Ionia	4,308	3,230	68	40
Iosco	467	369	.....	2
Isabella	1,022	720	73	....
Isle Royal	12	44	.....	....
Jackson	4,913	5,255	47	67
Kalamazoo	4,496	3,583	90	8
Kalkaska	384	130	10	1
Kent	7,403	5,678	2,055	3
Keweenaw	735	414	.....	....
Lake	414	299	8	....
Lapeer	2,229	2,498	1	5
Leelanaw	634	412	.....	....
Lenawee	6,540	5,594	6	108
Livingston	2,735	2,929	1	5
Mackinac	.....	.....	.....	....
Macomb	3,012	3,453	18	6
Manistee	896	811	76	2
Manitou	40	94	.....	....
Marquette	2,308	1,750	.....	....
Mason	933	680	54	....
Mecosta	1,342	926	101	....
Menominee	393	397	.....	....
Midland	655	484	.....	....
Missaukee	159	108	.....	....
Monroe	3,032	3,893	23	2
Montcalm	3,106	2,445	77	4
Muskegon	2,255	1,511	163	2
Newaygo	1,315	801	225	....
Oakland	5,053	5,313	51	....
Oceana	1,365	599	29	4
Ogemaw	101	87	.....	....
Ontonagon	241	321	.....	....
Osceola	804	621	297	22
Otesgo	184	145	.....	....
Ottawa	3,401	2,620	70	....
Presque Isle	153	168	.....	....
Roscommon	54	184	.....	....
Saginaw	4,182	4,850	5	2
Sanilac	1,895	1,629	66	3
Schoolcraft	.....	.....	.....	....
Shiawassee	3,191	2,469	6	21
St. Clair	4,067	3,710	113	8
St. Joseph	3,165	2,490	748	....
Tuscola	2,463	1,284	145	....
Van Buren	4,048	2,599	501	2
Washtenaw	4,565	5,117	8	33
Wayne	12,577	15,075	1,063	19
Wexford	618	318	1	1
	166,534	141,095	9,060	757

Crosswell (Rep.), for Governor, has 22,172 majority; Holden (Rep.), for Secretary of State, 24,446; McCreery (Rep.), for Treasurer, 18,325; Ely (Rep.), for Auditor-General, 16,040, and Pardridge (Rep.), for Commissioner of the Land Office, 20,772.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, No. 2, per cental, $1.20@1.50; Butter, per lb, 18@22c; Cheese, per lb, 13@13½c; Corn, per bu, 52@54c; Flour, White Winter, $5.75@6.50; Amber, $5.25@5.75; Rye, $4.30@4.50; Cattle, per cental, $3.00@4.50, Hogs, $5.00@6.00; Sheep, $3.00@4.00; Oats—Mixed per bu, 38@38¼c; White, 40@41c; Pork, per brl, $16.50@16.75; Rye, per bu, 60@64c; Wheat—No. 2, White, $1.14@1.16; Amber, $1.16@1.23.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The dwelling in which W. C. Ralston lived, on Pine street, San Francisco, has been leased and will be used as a private family hotel.

—Henry L. Sollace, the Bridport (Vt.) postmaster whose position on the Republican electoral ticket has given rise to so much discussion, is a brother-in-law of John G. Saxe, the poet.

—Mr. R. W. Emerson's daughter, Miss Ellen Emerson, will some time write her father's biography. This young lady is said by Mrs. Mary Clemmer to be "the incarnation of common sense."

—Walt Whitman satisfies the importunate autograph-hunters by informing them that his photograph, with signature attached, can be obtained on sending one dollar to the Matron of the Orphans' Home at Camden, N. J. The proceeds are entirely for the benefit of the orphans.

—Senator Norwood, of Georgia, is forty-six years old, and the son of a tanner. When elected to the United States Senate he did not know thirty members of the Legislature that elected him. He is known as "Tanyard Tom," and can beat any man in Georgia telling a joke.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A former mathematical professor in Dartmouth certainly understood thoroughly his business of calculation, for when he went abroad, his admirers relate, he estimated his expenses so accurately that he took just enough money to pay all his bills, and walked into his own home when he returned with exactly one cent in his pocket.

—Dr. Max Henry Stein, who has just died in Brooklyn, provided by will that his body should be burned by a cremation society, if any should be found convenient at the time of his death. The *World* thinks his amiable purpose will not be carried out, since he has not left sufficient money to pay the stoker. "It is understood that amusement of this description is strictly at the corpse's expense."

—The romance of the life of John Howard Payne, which has been a favorite theme with newspaper writers for a number of years, is increased by a story for which the St. Louis *Republican* makes itself responsible. "It is not perhaps generally known" says that journal, "that Payne was madly in love with Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va., afterward Mrs. Winfield Scott. Miss Mayo was a famous belle, and as remarkable for her wit as for her beauty. Poor Payne was not the only one who laid his heart at her feet and had to take it up again; but he probably suffered more from his disappointment than the rest of the rejected lovers. When all hope of winning the fair prize was abandoned he went abroad, never to return, and there is no doubt that the corroding sorrow hastened him to the grave he found in a foreign land. The tradition in Richmond is that Scott addressed Miss Mayo when he was only a Captain in the army, and received a prompt dismissal. He repeated the experiment when a Major, but with no better success. The third time he proposed he wore the epaulettes of a general, and then was accepted. A friend of the lady asked her why she changed her mind. The reply was, 'In my estimation there is a vast difference between Captain or even Major Scott and General Scott.'"

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

An Unrivaled Illustrated Magazine.

When *Scribner* issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that *Scribner* has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the *ultima thule* of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"FOREIGN TRAVEL,"

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow." by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN," BY DR. HOLLAND, THE EDITOR,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron strings*," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world,—to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

"HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory" in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly-illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of

"HOUSEHOLD AND HOME DECORATION"

will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Welford.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

Scribner for December, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of *Scribner* for August, September and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it) and whose subscription begins with the present volume, *i. e.*, with the November number.

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SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI. - - MICHIGAN.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE STOCKINGS.

DEAR ST. NICHOLAS: Last Christmas we had a Christmas-tree—we always hung up our stockings before. On Christmas morning one of the baby's stockings was gone, and we couldn't find it anywhere. But yesterday it turned up in the funniest place. You never could guess where, so I must tell you. It was tucked into one of the pigeon-holes of grandfather's desk. He found it there on Christmas morning; and as he can't see very well, he thought it was a pen-wiper some of us had put there to surprise him. And this letter, directed to you, was in the foot of the stocking. No one can tell how it ever could have got into grandfather's desk; but you know a great many wonderful things do happen on Christmas Eve! Yours truly,

MAY MERRIPEGS.

I have a piteous tale to tell—and where, I should like to know,
But to the good St. Nicholas, should a baby stocking go?
I thought if I told our family wrongs, in good old-fashioned rhyme,
You'd fix the matter up, somehow, before next Christmas time.
Perhaps you're wondering how it is I look so very bright,
All covered up with pretty stripes of red and blue and white?
Well, when the stockings came last fall, in brown and navy blue,
Mamma declared, for baby they would never, never do!
The sober things might answer to be worn by Will or May,
But the dimpled darling Lewie's should glow like a summer's day.
So grandma got her needles out, and began me, so I've heard;
And with every stitch she knit, wove in a smile or loving word.

And how I gather round the cunning feet, you ought to see!
Why the toes are like pink sea-shells, and dimpled is each knee!
I've hugged the dainty things with a clasp so warm and tight,
That old Jack Frost has never had a chance to take a bite.
But I must hurry on to show how, on last Christmas night,
The stockings of this family received a dreadful slight.
I'll tell you what my father said—he'll tell it best, I know,
Though I am getting old myself—(there's a big hole in my toe).

heard him sadly groan that night—his name is Gray Lambswool;
My mother, Mrs. Fleecelined, sighed as though her heart were full.
"Ah, me!" he cried, "that Christmas Eve should now be passing o'er,
And I and mine be lying here upon the bedroom floor!
I thought we'd all be hanging up along the chimney there;
How wonderful the things we held last Christmas, I declare!
Such gay embroidered slippers, done in beads and Berlin wool,
With meerschaum, studs and smoking-cap, till every part was full.
My eldest son there, Seal Brown, ought to have his foot this minute
Pressed out of all its comely shape by treasures crowded in it—
With ball and top and soldiers, with trumpet, sword and gun,
And everything, besides, a boy would need for Christmas fun.

"And next to him Miss Navy Blue would hang, and proudly hold
A little chain and locket, and a ring of shining gold,
A tiny, tinkling music box, and, standing over all,
With such fine clothes, and real hair, the very loveliest doll!
And stumpy, dumpy Redstripe would lovingly embrace
A stumpy, dumpy baby, with a smiling rubber face,
A glowing coral necklace, a rattle too, methinks,
And sugar plums among them, just to fill up all the chinks.
But ah! 'tis hard for stockings to fall on times like these,
When all the world is going mad about its Christmas-trees.
We've been a faithful family; I've served my master well;
I've not a darned hole anywhere, as any eye may tell."

So now you see the reason I have spun a yarn so long—
I want to get St. Nicholas to right this fearful wrong;
I want his prancing reindeer to tear through all the land,
And bring him to each chimney, to fill, with liberal hand,
The stockings blue, red, brown and gray—the stockings great and small—
The ribbed, the striped, the plain, the plaid—the stockings short and tall;
And if you now are weary of the grievances I sing,
Just cry, "Oh, *hang* those stockings!"—that will be the very thing.

—*Sydney Dayre, in St. Nicholas Magazine.*

GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.

A few months ago an accident happened in view of a Dublin audience, to a (supposed) female performer on the trapeze; she missed her hold, and was dashed against the ground with considerable force. Nor was the matter much mended when, a day or two after, a letter appeared in the papers, written by her, or in her name, stating that it was only by the failure of a spring-board that the accident occurred, that she was only bruised and that she hoped soon to reappear before her patrons the public!

Apart from considerations as to the propriety of such an exhibition as this the question is: Who is to blame here? There are multitudes of persons in humble life not brought up to any regular trade, or influenced by unsettled habits, who seek to earn a living as public exhibitors. Tumbling, posturing, vaulting, somersaulting, rope walking, rope swinging, pole balancing, trapeze flying, lion taming, all have more or less of danger attending them. And herein lies the evil. The public, or a considerable section of the public, evince a relish for witnessing feats which have in them an element of peril. The consequence of this may be easily traced. If people prefer the sensational to the graceful and elegant, they attend in greater number; the speculator or proprietor of the exhibition takes more money at the doors; he offers a higher salary to the performer, and the latter is thus tempted to try more and more dangerous and daring feats. It would be better if these matters could be regulated by the good sense of the public than by legislative or governmental interference; but so long as the taste of sight-seers has a leaning toward hair-breadth escapes, so long will there be a succession of exhibitors and performers ready to make money out of it.

The danger attending trapeze feats can easily be understood. Two ropes are suspended vertically and two horizontal bars are fastened to them, one above another. The performer usually springs up, catches hold of the lower bar, and achieves various acrobatic twistings and turnings, now on his head, now hanging by one foot, now twisting like an eel between the upper and lower bars, now dropping head foremost from the upper bar to the lower. Any slip of hand or foot, and down he falls. Some years ago in London a man combined this acrobatism with aerostation. He ascended in a balloon, and when at a height measured by hundreds of feet, went through a series of performances on a trapeze suspended under the car. Whether the height were hundreds or thousands mattered little to him; a fall would dash him to pieces in either case. The proprietor of the gardens received a larger number of shillings or sixpences on this occasion than if an ordinary balloon ascent only had been announced; and thus a trapeze performer was tempted to hazard his life by the receipt of an additional fee. An increase of peril occurs when two trapezes are suspended many feet or even yards apart; the acrobat swings or takes a flying leap from one to the other, loosing hold of the one and afterward seizing the bar of the other. The slightest miscalculation of distance may be fatal. Leotard—the hero of this kind of achievement—performed the feat on five or six trapezes in succession, turning a somersault between each two. He was amazingly successful in a commercial sense, receiving a high salary. Mark the consequences; imitative Leotards have been numerous, and many a broken limb or life-injury has resulted. (We may here remark, in parenthesis, that a clever "Automaton Leotard" was exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution a few years ago; a life-size figure that performed in a neat and complete way many of the tumblings of a trapeze performer—those in which the hands do *not* quit hold of the bar; and latterly we have witnessed the pleasing performance of Heller's automaton trapezist, which hangs by its feet as well as by the hands.)

Walking head downward is another of these foolhardy displays. The ceiling prepared for this exhibition is provided with grooves, slides, or springs, barely perceptible to the audience, but sufficient to give a hold for an instant to a peculiarly-shaped boot; the performer is suspended from on foot while he thrusts out the other to catch hold of the groove or spring, and thus laboriously wends his way onward, step after step. If he fails to insert one foot before freeing the other, we know the inevitable result. In one exhibition, several brass rings were suspended in a circle, and the performer made his way from one to another, holding on by hands or by feet as the case might be. A netting, spread out some distance under him, or soft mattresses placed on the ground, lessened the probability of broken bones; but the very provision of such precaution sufficiently shows that peril is known to be involved. (It may here be remarked that there was a netting some distance below the trapezist to whom the accident lately happened; but it failed in its intended service, and she (or he) fell heavily twenty or thirty feet to the ground.)

Tight-rope walking is one of those achievements in which the slightest mishap of footstep, the slightest failure of nerve, brings the gymnast to grief. The famous Blondin eclipses all other exhibitors in this line. The baskets on his feet, the blindfolded eyes, the wheelbarrow trundled before him, the chair, the table set out with refreshments, all balanced on a stretched horizontal rope—these are marvels, indeed. It shows what a morbid state of feeling, however, is engendered by this exhibition, when Blondin pretends to miss his foothold once now and then, and regains it after quivering movements of the body and limbs, in order to send a thrill of terror through the spectators! One of his achievements is to carry Mme. Blondin while he walks his 1,000 feet or so of rope; but this has been found too much for English taste to bear, and it is not included in his regular programme. The veteran may possibly be so completely void of bodily fear and nervous trepidation as to be nearly as safe on the rope as on the ground, and may die a quiet, natural death when his course is run. But his example has not been without evil effect. There have been and still are "English Blondins," "Female Blondins," and "Juvenile Blondins," who imitate some of the perilous exploits as a means of earning a livelihood; many and many a limb has been shattered or neck broken in consequence. In the days of our fathers, or perhaps grandfathers, one Mme. Saqui obtained great notoriety for her achievements on the tight-rope; if we remember rightly, her career was cut short by a frightful accident; but whether so or not, it is certain that a "Female Blondin" only a few weeks ago came down with a crash while attempting to cross the auditorium of a theater on a rope—with what result we need not say.

The slack-rope has its heroes and heroines as well as the tight-rope—and its victims also. Why the performer does not fall off, while sitting on the rope in full swing, with arms folded, and no hold or grasp by the hand, is a mystery and marvel to many of the audience, and the greater the marvel the greater the attractiveness—according to the logic of showmen and exhibitors. The fact is that the performer is familiar with a law of dynamics without knowing or caring about its scientific meaning; a law which tells him that he must incline his body backward during the onward swing of the rope, and forward during its reverse swing. A wonderful exhibitor appeared amongst us many years ago, though not so many as to be beyond the recollection of some of us; an Italian or Spaniard who chose to assume the professional title of "Il Diavolo Antonio." His slack-rope swinging was daring beyond precedent, and he had few followers who could equal him. The pendulum movement of his body during the full swing of the rope was in a curve of very wide sweep. While sitting on the rope in sweeping oscillation he would tie his right ankle to it with a piece of cord half a yard or so in length; then, when at the utmost extremity of his onward course, he would fling himself from the rope and hang head downwards, attached to the rope by one ankle only; assuming very nearly the traditional attitude of "Fame blowing the trumpet," he played on a horn or bugle, accompanying the orchestra in the "Overture to Lodoiska," with his head farther from the rope than any part of his body and limbs, and consequently swinging in a greater arc than even the rope itself. What applause! What a thrill of excitement! What a fascinating horror at the supposition of the cord breaking or the ankle-fastening becoming loose! But look a little behind the scenes. Many a coroner's inquest has recorded the dismal end of some or other of these rope-swingers; poor mangled creatures who have died in giving "pleasure" to others. We must "take the gilt off the ginger-bread" before we can rightly estimate these things.

Circus-riding, when kept within moderate limits, is often very elegant. It illustrates two scientific principles that are ever operative in such exhibitions. One is, that the horse and his rider must both incline the body toward the center of the ring, else the centrifugal force of the circular motion would soon bring them to trouble, pitching one or both at a tangent over among the spectators; and the higher the speed the greater must be the angle of this inclination. The other is, that the rider, standing on a horse, may leap up and down in various ways, and may jump over bars and shawls, or through hoops or casks, and yet alight upon the horse again, although in a gallop. This is because the rider partakes of the onward motion of the horse, and is really moving on when he seems to be only jumping up. But oh, the falls, bruises and disasters that have to be encountered before the smiling, bedrouged, tinseled performers are fitted to make their bow or courtesy to the public! An "Ella," or an "Elise," or an "Angelique" has to pass through a wearisome, long-continued, prosaic discipline before she can appear as a fascinating *equestrienne*, jumping through hoops of fire, or dancing in a *pas de deux* with a male performer, on two horses. How many broken limbs occur during the apprenticeship the public never know; the "profession" does not talk of those things; but Mr. Frost, who has written some singularly curious books about showmen, circus-riders and other public performers, has much to tell concerning the ordeal which such persons have to undergo—the fractures, the bruises, the heartaches, the poverty, the disappointments, too often ending in untimely death. It is noticeable, he remarks, that they are mostly quiet people in private life—rather serious than "jolly," and very little prone to drinking. The necessity for maintaining keen eyesight and steady nerves in an occupation naturally perilous day after day, makes a man cautious against "putting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains." Perhaps it is an effect of reaction that those who earn a living by making others laugh are often melancholy rather than gay when removed from the glare of stage-lights. Such was Liston, and such was Grimaldi. When the performance is intended to excite wonder at feats of peril, there is an additional reason why the performer should be anxious, careful, often foreboding.

Lion-tamers, men who dally with the animals in a menagerie in make-believe play, are special examples of a sensational heroism. When a man lies down in a den among lions or tigers, opening the mouth of one, leaning upon another, taking the huge paw of a third, and ending by putting his head into the opened mouth of a fourth, he does one of two things—he either shows what a poor spiritless thing becomes when under the discipline of fear, or he exposes himself to danger of a most horrid kind. What those men go through before they have trained themselves and tamed the animals up to the required point can be known only to themselves; but it is known that moments of agony fall to their lot when spectators are wondering and applauding; some movement on the part of a caged animal, some look of the glaring eye, tells the experienced exhibitor that it is a mere toss-up (to use a homely phrase) whether a fatal catastrophe is imminent. In the days of Van Amburgh, the most famous of all "lion-kings," it used to be said that one visitor attended the exhibition night after night, fearing lest he should be absent when the final scene of the "king" being torn to pieces should occur. The story may have been an exaggeration; but there can be no doubt that the feeling excited by such an exhibition is a morbid one. Of the Spanish bull-fights we will not speak; the exhibitions in our own England are quite sufficient to illustrate the point in hand.

"Strong men" and "strong women" are among the attractions at country fairs, and when a second Hercules or Sampson is really keeping within the limits of his exceptional muscular development no great harm is done. If a man can twist an iron bar into a knot or hang a half a ton weight round his neck without hurting himself, and if he can earn a living more easily this way than by ordinary work, we will not criticise him too closely. But it is a depraved taste that encourages women to such displays. To bear two weights of fifty or sixty pounds each suspended from the hair is unfeminine enough; it is much worse to see a woman lying down, shoulders on one chair, feet and ankles on another, an anvil placed on her body, and two men wielding heavy hammers on the anvil! William Hutton's strong woman, Phœbe Bown, who could lift a hundredweight with each hand, carry fourteen stone, or walk forty miles a day, was not an exhibitor; she honestly earned her living at the mannish employments of driving a team, guiding a plow, thatching ricks, and breaking-in horses—disliking the womanish avocations of sewing, knitting, spinning and cooking.

Legitimate exercises carried to excess lie beyond the range of feats which we have here in view. The training of boys and youths in a gymnasium ground is an excellent thing, strengthening the muscles and expanding the chest, but to stand on your head on the top of a pole is neither useful nor ornamental. Putting an oar on a pleasant stream is beautiful and invigorating exercise, but it may be doubted whether emulation does not carry the Oxonians and Cantabs too far in the violent struggle of the annual boat-race on the Thames; constitutions have been permanently injured by this. Swimming is so capital a thing, so useful for everybody to learn, that we welcome any encouragement given to it by striking displays in our rivers and channels; yet here again there is a loophole for strivings much better avoided. Capt. Webb has done what no one ever did before, and wisely resolves to rest content without straining for further glorification; but he has had imitators who narrowly escaped drowning while attempting that which they could not accomplish; and he has unintentionally been the means of tempting a new class of exhibitors—girls or young women, who make a public display of swimming ten or twelve miles down the Thames, nearly hemmed in by steamboats laden with sight-seeing visitors, mostly of the opposite sex. Even well-to-do folks who climb mountains are a little too prone to the sensational in connection with emulation. To go half way up the Matterhorn is as useful as to reach the summit; but then the glory—and the danger!—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Mr. Robert Colston, of Jersey City Heights, gave an example, on last election day, of his high appreciation of the right of suffrage, which is certainly worthy of more than passing notice in these days when men allow the most trivial obstacles to keep them from the polls. He was working in this city a few days prior to the election, and met with an accident which rendered the amputation of his left arm necessary. The operation of amputation had scarcely been performed before Colston began to display the most intense anxiety lest he should not be allowed to go over to Jersey City and vote for President. He repeatedly gave expression to his anxiety, and, at length, the attending physician promised that if he would be quiet until election day he should be taken to his voting place and allowed to cast his ballot. From the moment that this promise was made, Colston was the quietest man in St. Luke's Hospital. On election morning he was placed in a carriage and carefully driven to his home in Jersey City. He cast his vote, and then returned to the hospital, where he is still confined—fortunately none the worse for his trip across the river.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE regular demand for timber for the bonanza mines is 2,200,000 feet a month.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—At Eugene City, Oregon, Daniel J. Lemons, becoming excited over a game of cards, seized his adversary and gave him a good choking. A witness went for an officer, and when he returned found Lemons had died in a fit of apoplexy.

—A moribund resident of Troy, N. Y., mindful of possible post-mortem extortions, called for proposals from different undertakers for conducting his funeral, and had the contract made in black and white with the successful competitor.

—In removing the box of an old pump near the Postoffice, the other day, the workmen found over fifty letters which had been slipped into the pump by persons mistaking it for a letter-box. The letters were taken to the Dead-Letter Office to have the mold scraped off them.—*Washington (D. C.) Telegram to Inter-Ocean.*

—A newly-married couple named Benson, of Buffalo, were *en route* for New York *via* the Erie Railway, one day recently. Near Narrowsburg the husband took from his pocket a roll of brown paper, which the bride snatched and threw out of the window, remarking: "You said you'd quit chewing tobacco when I married you." As gently as he could, under the circumstances, the husband remarked that the brown paper contained not tobacco, but $100 in greenbacks!

—A singular suicide occurred in the old town of Guilford, Conn., the other day. Patrick Sheehan, a farmer, some fifty years old, who by industry had accumulated quite a little property during several years' residence in that place, went to his barn and hung himself while his wife was getting breakfast ready. When she went to call him she found him hanging to a beam, dead. The only reason that can be assigned was Sheehan's low spirits because his crop of onions had not quite met his expectations.

—A little son of Mrs. James Hodge, residing in Auburn, Me., recently found a pretty little copper cylinder, which he concluded to use as a head to his lead-pencil. He showed it to his mother, and solicited her aid to the job of making it ready. Mrs. Hodge took up the little copper cylinder, and, with a pair of scissors, began to punch a hole into it with a view of digging out some substance which appeared to be within. She had not been long engaged in this work when it exploded with a tremendous concussion, and blew off Mrs. Hodge's forefinger and part of the thumb on her left hand. The lad was hit in the face and slightly wounded. It was a dynamite cartridge.

—Orville Bosserman, a boy twelve years of age, son of Samuel Bosserman, of Valle de las Viejas, Cal., was accustomed to exercise on a swing, and, standing on a box, would turn the rope under his armpits and throw himself forward with all his strength, so as to make the swing rise to the greatest possible height. The other day he met his death in a sad manner. It was evident that the rope had slipped from under his arms and caught him by the neck. He had been engaged in conversation with his mother not more than ten minutes before the accident was discovered. She afterward called to him from the kitchen, and hearing no response, she went out and found him suspended by the neck, and dead.

—Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., at a meeting in the Center Church of that city, a few evenings ago, related the history of the silver basin which is used in the baptismal service of the church. The basin was presented to the church in the year 1735 by Jeremiah Atwater, who was at that time a New Haven merchant, buying his supplies in Boston, and receiving them from that place by vessel. Among the goods received were several nail casks, one of which, under a layer of nails at each end, was found to be filled with silver dollars. Mr. Atwater, who was a conscientious man, immediately wrote to the Boston merchant that there must be some mistake in the invoice of nails, as some of the casks contained other articles beside nails. It was promptly answered that the supposed nails were bought for nails, sold for nails, and nails they must be. Mr. Atwater then melted the silver and had made from it the silver basin which he presented to the Center Church.

The Escape of the James Brothers from Minnesota.

From a gentleman direct from Minnesota, and who lives right in the neighborhood of where the Youngers were captured, we yesterday obtained some interesting incidents connected with the escape of the James brothers, never before published.

He states that if the robbers had had a good knowledge of the country, there is no doubt but what they all would have made their escape as easy as they ever did after one of their transactions in Missouri. After the gang got into a thicket they pushed ahead until they found themselves upon a peninsula entirely surrounded by lakes and marshes, from which there was no escape except by a narrow neck connecting with the mainland. This neck was guarded by the pursuers, and, consequently, they were hemmed in the trap into which they had unwittingly walked.

While in the thicket, composed of sumac and prickly ash, where it was impossible to see a man ten feet, the James boys left the Youngers and proceeded to strike out on their own hook. They followed up a small creek or branch for a considerable distance, and finally tracing it to its head, came out upon the prairie in the direction of Garden City. Here they were in a quandary. To proceed was dangerous; to turn back was doubly so, for they knew they had escaped the thicket just in time to prevent being surrounded.

There was but one course to pursue, and that was forward. And forward they went. Straight to Garden City, and straight through the town while it was wild with excitement. With a defiant, easy nonchalance they boldly passed by the armed groups who were preparing to take the field, who little dreamed that the dreaded objects of their search—the famous Missouri bandit chiefs—were right at their elbows and listening to their conversation and plans. With indomitable nerve and iron will Frank James concealed the lameness occasioned by the ball in his leg, and strode along with all the elasticity of the step of a youth.

Fortune, it is said, favors the brave, and this very boldness was their safeguard. The people who thronged the streets and sidewalks did not dream that any of the band dared to approach a country road, much less pass through the heart of their town. Consequently no attention was paid to the two stalwart men, who wound their way amid them and safely gained the outskirts of the village.

Here they drew a long breath of relief, and congratulated each other on their good fortune. Although the whole country was alive, and armed parties guarded every road, they were out on the broad prairie where they could see for miles, and not in a treacherous thicket where they could be surrounded and shot down like dogs. The next step was to procure horses, and once well mounted, armed as they were, they could bid defiance to the hosts who were on their trail with the keen scent of sleuth-hounds.

Here again fortune favored them. After stopping at a farm-house and procuring dinner they proceeded on their way westward. Nearly all the farmers in that portion of the State who were not in pursuit of the robbers had their stables securely locked, and it was some time before they came to anything that looked like horseflesh. At last, just as they were about to despair, they suddenly came upon a pair of magnificent iron-grays. They were beauties and the best horses in that part of the State, having taken the premium at the fair the year before. They belonged to a gentleman who was off busy electioneering, little dreaming that while he was congratulating his expected constituents upon the capture of the robbers, two of their leaders were at that very moment appropriating his idolized horseflesh! As may well be imagined, the bandit brothers soon secured their prize. They coolly entered the stable, took two empty sacks and filled them with hay, strapped these on their horses in lieu of saddles, and in the next instant were at home—in the saddle!

They took to the high road and pursued their course unmolested. They frequently met parties, who, recognizing the horses, thought of course they were sent out by the owner on the same mission as themselves. When not in sight of these parties they struck into a long, swinging lope, which carried them over the ground at an astonishing rate of speed, and soon put them ahead of their pursuers, who by this time had discovered that the two men who had sauntered so carelessly through the throngs of Garden City were no less personages than Frank and Jesse James. Two hours after the Jameses had left the house where they had taken dinner, a party rode up in great haste after them; and learning that two men answering their description had been there and were on foot, they sped away on their track confident of overtaken them. When they came to the place where the horses were taken, the pursuers know the speed, bottom and endurance of the animals, which, united with the character of their riders, made their bright prospects of contemplated capture very slim.

The gallant grays bore their riders to safety, and the reader knows the rest.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.*

Coming to the City.

Both by experience and by observation we know the eager, restless desire of a certain class of young men on the farm to get away from farm life and come to the city. They dislike the drudgery, the steady, hard work of the farm, and think it would be much better and nicer if they could stand behind a counter in some dry goods store, or work in an office, or even drive a city team. They would then be "among folks," they think, and would be able to see for themselves "what was going on." The glare and glitter, the noise and bustle, the activity and commotion, the apparent splendor and gayety of a city life, they think, would just suit them, and would be so different from the solitude and lonesomeness of the farm and the farm home.

Now we have a few plain words that we desire to address directly to this class. Not that words of similar import have not been spoken before, but it will do no harm to remind you of them again. And first, "all is not gold that glitters." There is drudgery to be done in the city, as well as in the country, and if anything, even more. There is also as much hard, steady work. It is a little different in kind, to be sure, but then it tires you out just as soon, and you feel just as weary at night. Besides, a man can work to much better advantage in the stillness and quietude and amidst the unexcitable surroundings of country life than he can with the noise and confusion of passing multitudes around him. There would be far less of nerve-exhaustion and vital consumption at the old home than there would be here.

But again, if all this were not true, the city, at present, is the last place in the world that any man should think of coming to. Cities are generally overcrowded, but at the present time they are unusually full. Chicago is as well circumstanced as any large place in this respect, and in Chicago to-day, by a safe estimate, there are from one to five thousand men out of employment. Some of these are men with families who reside here, but a large proportion of the number are young men who have come in from all quarters, looking for a situation, because they wish to change their mode of life, and feel dissatisfied with their present condition. No one by looking merely at the outside can begin to tell the amount of magnificent misery and gilded poverty which exists within the city walls. The number of large business houses that are making anything more than a bare living now is very small.

To any young man, or old man, who is even comfortably situated on a farm, we say, by all means, remain contented. "Better endure the evils you already have than fly to others you know not of." The temptations and seductiveness of city life, its opportunitles for self-destruction by gambling, drinking, licentiousness, and a thousand other evils, the peculiar isolation and lonesomeness of living and moving among people whose name is even, you do not know, is not half as pleasant as it might appear at first thought. The man who ought to be the happiest of all men is he who has a nice farm, free from debt, and under a good state of cultivation, with a cheerful, loving wife, and a goodly number of healthy, bright, dutiful children to make music in his home, and to assist in keeping his homestead.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Stage Fire Nowadays.

In a piece by Victor Sejour, entitled "La Madame des Roses," there was shown a spacious hall in a palace, with a terrace and staircase at the back, which were consumed in the flames. The effects of the servants and others flying through the flames to make their escape, of the falling rafters, the sparks, the lurid red which filled the whole scene, was so complete that the spectators rose from their seats in alarm. Nothing was more simple than the agency employed. The ordinary lime-lights turned on to the full, suffused the stage with a flood of light, and seen through crimson glasses imparted a fierce glow of the same tint. Any vapor of the whitest kind moving in such a medium would at once give the notion of volumes of lurid smoke. Accordingly, a few braziers filled with a powder known as "lycopodium" are placed at the wings, each fitted with a sort of forge bellows, each blast producing a sheet of flame and smoke. The lights in front being lowered, rows of little jets, duly screened, are made to follow the lines of the beams, rafters, etc., and thus make these edges stand out against the fierce blaze. The view, therefore, from behind has thus an almost prosy and orderly aspect, but the effect is complete. There is all the literal form and surface, as it were, of fire, without the material of fire.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

A Bad Fire.

"Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up that man's house and lot?"

"No, Smith, where was it?"

"Here in the city."

"What a misfortune. Was it a house?"

"Yes, a nice house and lot—a good home for any family."

"What a pity! How did the fire take?"

"The man played with fire, and thoughtlessly set it himself."

"How silly! Did you say the lot was burned, too?"

"Yes, lot and all. All gone, slick and clean."

"That's singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire—and then I don't well see how it could burn the lot."

"No, it was not a large fire, nor a very hot fire. Indeed it was so small that it attracted but little attention."

"But how could such a little fire burn up a house and lot? You haven't told me."

"It burned a long time—more than twenty years—and though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it wore away about $150 worth every year, until it was all gone."

"I can't quite understand you yet. Tell me all about it."

"Well, it was kindled *in the end of a cigar.* The cigar cost him, he himself told me, twelve and a half dollars a month, or $150 a year; and that, in twenty-one years, would amount to $3,150, besides all the interest. Now the whole sum wouldn't be far from $10,000. That would buy a fine house and lot, even in Chicago. It would pay for a large farm in the country."

"Whew! I guess now you mean me, for I have smoked more than twenty years; but I didn't know it cost as much as that. And I haven't any house of my own. Have always rented—thought I was too poor to own a house. And all because I have been burning it up! What a fool I have been!"

The boys had better never set a fire which costs so much, and which, though it might be so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.—*Prattsburgh (N. Y.) News.*

—A correspondent writes to the Boston *Journal*: "Last week ex-Gov. Roland Fletcher, of Proctorsville, Vt., engaged his dinner on a day fixed, at Tripp's Hotel, with special seats for four others. He then sent his carriage to the Down Farm, inviting the four inmates of the Poor-house to the luxury of a ride and to dine with him. But the old people there declined the offer, saying they did not want to be gazed at. So the venerable ex-Governor was disappointed in his kind effort to relieve the monotony of a pauper's life. We have not learned whether he literally fulfilled the Scriptural suggestion—to go into the street to compel guests to come into the feast prepared for them."

A YOUNG woman in New York has recovered $1,500 damages from the owner of a dog which bit her.

Comfort for Uneasy Stomachs.

That incomparable anti-dyspeptic cordial, carminative and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, yields comfort to the uneasy stomach with a degree of promptitude most gratifying to the victim of indigestion. The eradication of dyspepsia by the Bitters is, of course, accompanied by the disappearance of every one of its multifarious and puzzling symptoms, among which may be mentioned as the most prominent, heartburn, flatulence, abdominal oppression after eating, and sinking at other times, palpitations of the heart, water brash, vertigo, sick headache and nausea. Hostetter's Bitters tone and regulate the various organs which assist in the processes of assimilation, secretion and evacuation, fortify the system against malarious fevers and develop in the enfeebled system fresh stores of vitality. In efficacy, as in popularity, they surpass any tonic or regulating medicine of the age.

CATARRH

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied *relief is instantaneous.* It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dulness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. Price $1. Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

EVERYBODY

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

THEY contain the grand curative element, ELECTRICITY, combined with the finest compound of medicinal gums ever united together. It therefore seems impossible for them to fail in affording prompt relief for all pains and aches.

"THE BEST PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me six COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. Send by return mail. I think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please find money inclosed.

HASKELL LEWIS.

MILFORD, DEL., July 14, 1876.

"AN EXCELLENT PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me another COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. I find them to be an excellent Plaster,—the best that I have ever used. I am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them.

F. M. SNIDER.

BROADWAY, O., July, 1876.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, 1876.

FLORIDA and South Carolina are both Republican upon the face of the returns. Everything depends now upon Louisiana in the Presidential contest.

THE crimes and outrages committed upon the colored republicans at the South makes ones blood curdle in his veins. And all in name of Democracy and reform.

THE Republicans at the South are not all saints. Those who are not are well matched, however, by the Democrats who, regardless of majorities or outrages upon the ballot-box, are seeking to count Tilden in.

DON'T place but little reliance upon telegraphic dispatches from the South. The telegraph department is in the hands of the White Liners. The report in regard to the tampering with returns from De Soto, and Senator Sherman's denunciation, prove to be false, top and bottom.

THE New England Emigration Society saved Kansas to free soil, and from border ruffianism. The same society deserves great praise for saving Florida to the Republican party, securing a large emigration of first-class citizens to that State, and establishing good schools for the colored people.

THE newspaper or politician that fans the flames of civil strife ought to be placed in a straight jacket at once. It is a crime. We can afford to have Hayes or Tilden seated in the Presidential chair, but we cannot afford civil war. If such strife comes, the Democratic party, or partisans, will inaugurate it, and Republicans will simply act in self-defense.

THE story of the outrages commited on Republicans white and black in Louisiana in connection with the late election, the long series of outrages in this and other Southern States covers 2000 pages of affidavits. The whippings, the scourgings, the murders make a black volume. The man who is made President by such foul means will have a terrible account to answer for. He cannot be guiltless.

THE electors of two States were not elected according to law in North Carolina and Kentucky. In the former State by law the ballots were required to be written and they were printed. In the latter only Tilden & Hendricks and Hayes & Wheeler were veted for. The electors were not voted for. If technicalities rule the day Tilden will come over 30 short and Congress will elect the next President, and they will be Tilden and Wheeler.

ONE of the worst things, and really having a bad effect upon the country, are the gambling debts incurred. It is said that in the pool rooms of New York city alone, $,3,000,000 are awaiting the result in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. John Morrissey, an ex-prize fighter, has $1,250,000 of the people's money in his possession, for which they have not the slightest security. The Lansing *Republican* very pertinently says:

"Where is the bank that can command one-twentieth of that amount now held by Morrissey without giving security for it, or making a statement of its financial condition?"

WE are no apologist for any dishonest act. It looks to us however upon a careful scrutiny that the South Carolina Canvassing Board was in no sense amenable to the State Court or any other Court. It is Evident that the Court has been bought up. Moses, Chief Justice is bitterly opposed to Chamberlin because he exposed the rottenness of his son and kicked him out of office. Willard another has a brother who is a leader in the Tammany ring. This man went immediately after the election to South Carolina to see his brother the Judge in behalf of Tilden and lo and behold this Judge turns up a usurper, ordering the Canvassing Board to count in Tilden, orders the Board to act ministerially when the votes favor Hayes and judicially when such action will help Tilden. In two Counties Laurens and Edgfield thrown out by the Board there were monstrous frauds—more votes reported for Tilden and Hampton than there are voters in the counties—and yet they are both Republican counties.

CURIOUS it is: the more enthusiastic a man is for Gov. Tilden, whom Mr. Greeley charged with miscounting the vote of New York in 1868, the more horrified he is at the consequences of miscounting votes in Louisiana.

THE Returning Board at St. Louis is a Democratic Board, yet it has surpassed in villainy anything yet chargeable to the Republican Board in South Carolina on whom the eyes of the country are turned.—*Detroit Commercial Advertiser.*

SAYS the Columbus *Journal:* "The report that Hayes has withdrawn is the most idiotic roorback of the canvass. He will wait for a fair count. If that honestly elects him, he will not allow the people of the United States to be swindled out of a Republican administration."

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 22

DEAR HUSBAND—It's a boy. Shall we name him Rutherford or Samuel?

JULIA ROGERS.

NEW YORK, November 23.

DEAR WIFE—Wait. Nothing can be determined until the Returning Boards report.

JOHN ROGERS.

"THE St. Louis *Times*, of last Tuesday, rather hysterically declares: 'We will have Tilden, or a fight. The Radical party can risk its last dollar on that.' Well, well; if you admire Tilden, have him. There is no need of fighting now, as Miss Lilian Morse has formally relinquished all her claims to him. Have him and be happy. 'The Radical party' don't want him; Susan B. Anthony don't want him; in short nobody else wants him, since he can't get that one electoral vote; and the St. Louis *Times* is entirely welcome to him, just as soon as it pleases."—*Detroit Post.*

THE American people have cause to be thankful, whenever they tread upon the dangerous edge of a political crisis, that Gen. Grant is their President.

SUBJECTS FOR A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Chicago *Times* says that the following communication was handed to the President of the Louisiana Returning Board.

NEW YORK, November 18, '76,

To Mr. Madison Wells:

Although a stranger to you, and God knows I wish I may always continue to be one, I wish to say a few words to you and give you a little advice. If by and through your means, and the Board of Returners with which you are associated, Samuel J. Tilden should be cheated out of his legal election, of which here in the North there is no earthly doubt, I would not give the value of a glass of whiskey for your life, for five of us have taken as solemn an oath as can be taken, and we have sworn to have your heart's blood in case the farce of counting the votes is pursued in the manner we see by the papers you and the rest of your radical nigger tools of a drunken, loafer like Grant threaten. Sir, look to your life, and for fear you may think this is a mere scare-crow letter, we five are not afraid to sign our names and defy you at your best, and what is more we are all American born.

ELIHU GOODWIN,
SAM HEATH,
CHARLES HUNT,
JAMES KEEFE,
PHIL SYSK.

—It will surprise a large number of our readers to hear of the death of Jarvis E. Marvin. We incidentally met his sister, Mrs. Allen, this week, and learned the fact. Mr. Marvin died at Tuscola, Tuscola Co., Sept. 23d, of consumption. He was a resident of this city thirty-two years. He was often master of the Phœnix and Ypsilanti lodges, F. and A. M. He took the first steps towards organizing a lodge in this city. An old gentleman getting off the cars was badly hurt. He gave the usual masonic sign and though there was no lodge, through Mr. Marvin the attention of old masons was called to his case and he received the proper care and aid being poor. This circumstance led Mr. M. to inaugurate measures for the establishment of Phœnix lodge. Mr. Marvin was an unassuming man, possessed of good abilities. He was clear-headed and was often appealed to in the discussion of difficult questions. He was an ardent republican, thoroughly versed in political history. He died at the age of 72. He left his real home about three years since. He had such a youthful appearance no one would suspect him of being over 60. We have not learned the particulars of his last days, but many old friends will pause on reading this article and bring home to memory the form and virtues of Jarvis E. Marvin.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVE., Nov. 27, 1876.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Quorum present.

Reading of minutes dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

None.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From City Clerk:—

That he had received the following bonds, John Lithniser, Martin Eckrich, George W. Carr, George Moorman, Joseph Martin.

Bonds approved.

Patrick Leonard. Bond not approved.

From same:—

That he had received from Ann M. Van Cleve proposition to sell city piece of land south of old public square for $200.

Referred to Com. on Markets.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Your Com. on Gas Lights to whom was referred the petition of Wm. S. Henderson and others for a gas light on Huron st., would recommend that the petitioners be allowed to erect a post on the corner of Huron st., and the alley running north of lands of James Wilkinson. WATSON SNYDER, H R. SCOVILL.

Adopted.

Your Com. on Gas Lights to whom was referred the petition of E. R. Forsyth and others for a kerosene lamp on the corner of Forest ave. and Norris st. would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. WATSON SNYDER, H. R. SCOVILL.

Report accepted and adopted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Joseph Scheider & Co, glass globes	$ 7.94
A. Gilmore, cleaning and washing cells	4.69
M. L. Shutts, making assessment rolls	165.00
E. A. Pitkin, posting notices	1.50
Ordered paid from General Fund.	
M. L. Shutts, services as poormaster	70.00
Referred to City Attorney to report as to the legal right and obligation of the city to pay the same.	
Frank Smith, services as Ald. and b'd registr'n	8.00
Motion by Ald. Snyder to amend by striking out the amount charged as salary as no salary was voted by the Council for '74 and '75. Lost.	
Ordered paid from General Fund.	
Frank Smith, sundries	5.05
Referred to Ald. Snyder.	
A. Reynolds, poor orders paid	3.13
Dr. Saalfeldt, attending Mrs. Mack	6.00
Ordered paid from Poor Fund.	
Chas. S. Woodard, surveying 1st Ward	6.25
" " 2d "	3.75
" " 3d "	2.50
" " 4h "	8.75
" " " 5h	12.50
Ordered paid from respective ward funds.	

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Snyder:—

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to hire the lots of Jas. McIntyre on the corner of Congress and Adams sts. for the sum of One Hundred Dollars per annum and taxes, for three years, allowing Mr. McIntyre the use of the small building on the corner and the land it covers.

Adopted.

By Ald. Snyder:—

RESOLVED, That the City Attorney be instructed to report to this Council at the next meeting what power, if any, the city has to appropriate money from the General Fund for the support of the city poor.

Adopted.

By Ald. Snyder:—

RESOLVED, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby instructed to prepare and report to this Council an Ordinance regulating hack drivers and runners.

Adopted.

By Ald. Snyder:—

That the City Attorney be instructed to draw an Ordinance fixing a wood and hay market on the N. W. corner of Congress and Adams st. and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Adopted.

On motion Council adjourned to meet Monday Eve., Dec. 11, 1876, at 7½ o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water Brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, Frank Smith, and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of administering such corrosive and nerve-destroying poisons as arsenic and quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers, is the vastly superior success in the prevention and cure of such diseases of a medicine which is the very antipode of the above named drugs, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, which not only eradicates with wonderful promptitude every trace of fever and ague, and kindred types of malarious disease, from the system, but is a certain preventive of all maladies begotten of miasma-tainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with certainty, and their continued use entails consequences highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy relief, but establish health on a permanent basis.

The Sixth Concert of the YPSILANTI MUSICAL UNION will be given in the

UNION SCHOOL HALL,

Tuesday Eve., Dec. 19, '76.

Gounod's Messe Solenelle and the Centennial Hymn by Dudley Buck, will be sung.

Prof. Pease, - Musical Director.
Prof. Hewitt, - - Organist.
Prof. McHearey, - - Pianist.

A chorus of fifty voices. Admission 50 cents. 664-666

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO LICENSING OF MARKETS.

SECTION 1. No person shall keep or continue any stall, booth or stand, in the City of Ypsilanti, for the sale of fresh meat, without a license from the Mayor as provided in the next section.

SEC. 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant a license to any resident of the city of Ypsilanti to keep a stall, booth or stand, in the city of Ypsilanti, for the purpose of selling fresh meat, on such persons paying into the city treasurer the sum of Five Dollars and executing a bond to the city of Ypsilanti in the penal sum of Two Hundred Dollars, with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will faithfully observe the provisions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any person licensed under this Ordinance, to keep his stall, booth or stand, in a clean and orderly condition.

SEC. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Twenty-five Dollars and cost of prosecution, and the court may sentence the offender to be imprisoned in the Washtenaw county jail until such fine and cost be paid; PROVIDED, however, that the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed the period of ninety days.

Made and passed in Common Council, this Thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1876.

LAMBERT A. BARNES, Mayor.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO PEDDLERS.

SECTION 1. No person shall peddle, sell, or offer for sale, from any wagon, cart or vehicle, in or about any of the streets of the city of Ypsilanti any beef, pork mutton or other meats, without a license from the Mayor, as hereinafter provided. This section shall not be construed to require any person who shall sell or offer for sale any meat which shall have been fattened and killed by him, to take out a license as provided in the next section. PROVIDED, however, he shall sell or offer for sale meat in quantities not less than a quarter.

SEC. 2. The Mayor is hereby authorized to license any person to follow the business of peddler or hawker of meat, on such person paying into the city treasurer the sum of twenty dollars, and executing a bond to the city of Ypsilanti, in the penal sum of Two Hundred Dollars, with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will faithfully observe the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provision of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Twenty-five Dollars and cost of prosecution, and the court may sentence the offender to be imprisoned in the Washtenaw County Jail until such fine and cost be paid, PROVIDED, however, that the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed the period of ninty days.

Made and passed in Common Council, this Thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1876.

LAMBERT A. BARNES, Mayor.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

W. H. YOST'S

Is the place to take your

Farm Produce

of all kinds.

CASH

and the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

paid at all times.

Don't fail to come and see us at the old well-known store at the

West End of Congress St. Bridge.

For a fine quality of fresh

BUFFALO ROBES,

Call and examine before purchasing.

527

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test of 40 years.

There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or any other domestic animal that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

626-678

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, And Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

—AT—

EASTERLY & SWEET'S.

Come One, Come All.

Teas cheap as the cheapest.—Good as the best in market.

☞ Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange. We pay the highest market price for Country Produce. ☜

Remember the place, Morse's Block, corner of Congress and Washington Streets.

W. H. EASTERLY. 653 CHAS. I. SWEET.

FALL OF 1876.

DRURY & TAYLOR!

Are now prepared for the **FALL TRADE** with a large and well selected stock of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Including some of the most beautiful and best in the market.

We offer for sale the

Our Stock of Hardware, Builders' and House F n ing Goods is large and complete.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper work done to order.

Agents for the GALE CHILLED PLOW.

653-656

CLOTHING!

FALL STOCK JUST OPENED

AT

Clark S. Wortley's

No. 24 Congress Street.

HATS AND CAPS,

All the novelties for

FALL WEAR,

At Wortley's New Store.

Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING!

ALL THE NEW STYLE SUITS,

At Wortley's New Store.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, 1876.

—Tilden still lacks that one vote.

—Hewitt & Champion have a gay stock of boots and shoes for Christmas.

—Tom. Neat proposes to become a farmer. He has bought the undivided half of Father Bennett's farm for $5,000. Make a good farmer Tom, and may good luck attend you.

—Mr. Murby, whose special notice appears in another column, has shown us beautiful specimens of his work. He is manufacturing a nice article and certainly very cheap.

—Charles Conrad is building a large house on his farm,—one mile from the village. Unless he sells out before Spring he will occupy it himself, which we hope he will do. He is a man of wealth and energy, and we need him here.—*Dexter Leader.*

Mr. C. can't be spared from Ypsilanti. So we enter our protest against his leaving, and hunt up a purchaser for that "large house" straightway.

—Wednesday night of last week the Flour and Feed Store of J. L. Marble, at the depot, was burglarized, by forced entrance at the rear door. The Order Book, $134 in accounts drawn off for collection, and $6.00 in change was taken. As the accounts and order book can be of no account to any one, Mr. Marble hopes they will be returned.

—Mollie Williams with a selected company of Ladies and Gentlemen is to appear at Light Guard Hall, on Friday and Saturday Evenings Dec. 8th and 9th. It is a long time since "Mollie" has favored Ypsilanti with a call, and no doubt she will have a full house. We understand that she plays "Ireland as it was" the first night and the "French Spy" the second. Secure your seats at Samson's.

—Letters remaining uncalled for Nov. 30. Adam Brooks, Olive Buck, Pauline Case, Mary Clago, Mrs. D. Wm. Collins, Girtrude Fulton, John Fuller, H. R. Hawkins, Libbie Hopkins, Alfred Jeffries, Samuel Lancaster, Anna C. S. Leonard, Samuel Leach, Robert Mann, Paul Mack, F. Oston, J. H. Phillips, Belle Potter, Hiran Rowe, R. C. Salomon, Samuel Stall, Mrs. Ella Smith, Queen Thompson, Jacob Wallace, John M. Wheeler P. H. Wheeler, C. Spencer, P. M.

—The Gregory House, Ann Arbor, has now a popular proprietor and host, Mr Geo. W. Watson, the former owner and conductor of the famous Herndon house at Marshall. This latter house, it will be remembered, was burned some two years since, the occupants praising Mr. W. for his courage and gentlemanly bearing in the emergency. He proposes to make the Gregory first-class in all its appointments, and is succeeding admirably. It is but just when we pronounce it the best house in the city. Go and see.

—List of Patents issued by the Mechanics and Inventors' Association, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Thos. S. Sprague, President, Detroit, Mich. Electric Magnetic Motors, George J. Green, Kalamazoo; Spring Bed Bottoms, Caleb E. Brown, Jackson; Fruit Pickers, John Sager, Augres; Water Wheels, Elisha B. Shattuck and Isaac Stahlman, Mount Pleasant; Extension Table Slides, Louis Menzer, Goodrich; Belt Fasteners, Henry Niemann, Ypsilanti; Spring Bed Bottoms, Richard H. Olive and Cephas E. Davison, Wayland.

—Thursday, Orange Risdon was buried with masonic honors by the Ann Arbor Commander, No. 13, K. T. He died at Saline last Monday at the advanced age of 89 years and 11 months. Mr. Risdon was one of the pioneers of this State, coming to Michigan in 1823. He officiated as Deputy Grand Master of Masons at the laying of the corner stone of the State Capitol, in Detroit, that year, and was present at the laying of the corner stone of the new State Capitol, at Lansing, three years ago. He was one of the oldest masons in the State, if not in the United States, having belonged to the Order of Knights Templar over fifty years.

—The following from the Detroit *Tribune* is not simply complimentary but a deserved tribute. Our exchanges have given the highest testimonials to the effective speeches of Mr. Cutcheon. Says the *Tribune*:

"We continue to receive from Republican friends in different parts of the State private and hearty expressions of satisfaction with the service rendered to the Republican cause in the Presidential campaign by the speeches of Mr. S. M, Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti. He spoke invariably with force and candor, addressing the reason of his audiences, his arguments being reinforced by his effective oratory, his thorough sincerity, and his personal worth. It is safe to say that in each speech he made not a few votes for his party by confirming the wavering, converting the doubtful, and stimulating the Republican spirit.

DIED.

MILLS.—At Reading, Mich., Sunday morning, Nov. 26th, KITTIE B., daughter of Edwin J. and Cornelia A. Mills, aged 16 years.

At ten years of age she made a public profession of religion, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Ypsilanti. Few of her age have so well kept their vows, or so modestly and quietly adorned the profession she then made. Patient, conscientious and loving was she in her type of piety, and when her disease became so severe as to cause alarm to her friends, she assured them she had made sure work in her Christian consecration, and was ready to depart and be with Christ. Many friends in Ypsilanti mourn her early death, while they sympathise with the bereaved family in their sorrow for the departed, and their anxiety for another daughter who is rapidly passing away. G.

DEXTER.—In York, Nov. 19th, 1876, Mr. William Dexter aged 61 years.

Mr. Dexter came to this country from England in 1830 and has been a resident of Michigan forty-three years. Soon after his settlement here he made a profession of religion and united with the First Baptist church of York. Mr. Dexter was an active, public spirited man and interested in the general welfare of community. The sick and bereaved always received his kind attentions. Last Febuary he followed to the grave his beloved wife, whose loss he mourned with a depth of affection rarely witnessed. He leaves behind him three sons and one daughter, all members of the Baptist church in York.

TIDSWELL.—Henrietta Tidswell, af this city, lately of Ypsilanti and Whitmore Lake, on Saturday, of consumption.—ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE! — Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists. 662-2w

TRUE MERIT WILL WIN.—A few years since the proprietors of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it here. It was not puffed, but sold on its merits. Our people soon found it to be reliable, and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children readily take it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by Frank Smith. Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts.

Local and Business Notices.

LIGHT GUARD HALL,
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
First appearance in five years of Michigan's Favorite Actress,
MOLLIE WILLIAMS,
(Mrs. Wm. Manning.)
Supported by her MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY.
FRIDAY, Dec. 8th,
Will be presented the roaring Irish drama,
"IRELAND AS IT WAS."
SATURDAY, Dec, 9th,
The exciting drama,
"THE FRENCH SPY."
Introducing a terrific Broad Sword Combat. Don't fail to attend. Reserved seats 50 cts, for sale at Samson's Book Store. 664-2w

NOTICE!
If the parties who took the Order Book and accounts from my store on the night of Nov. 22, will return the same no prosecution on my part will follow; and the change taken from the drawer will not be asked for. J. L. MARBLE.

FOUND!
A plume. The owner can obtain it by calling at No. 84 Normal St., proving property, and paying for this advertisement. 664-2w

MRS. GOODING,
(Successor to Mrs. Shrieves), has moved to the store heretofore occupied by her, with an entire new stock of Millinery Goods. She will be glad to see her former patrons, and make new acquaintances. She has a full line of Hats, Velvets, Silks, Plumes, Ornaments, Ladies' Panniers, Ribbons, &c. Felt Hats, 40 cts. each. Frames, 20 cts. each. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Huron St., Ypsilanti, Nov. 22, 1876. 663

TEETH.
From now to the first of January, teeth extracted and new ones inserted for $15.00 per set.
C. S. W. BALDWIN,
Dentist, over P. O.

FOUND.
The last of October, a shawl, one mile south of this city. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying for this notice. Inquire at this office.
Ypsilanti, Nov. 20, 1876. 663-665

FOR SALE CHEAP!
150,000 extra Star and second quality 18 inch shingles. Enquire of H. BATCHELDER.
663-666

CANE CHAIRS RESEATED!
By A. M. Shotwell, at the residence of Rev. J. D. Pierce, 33 Ballard Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. 663-666

E. ELLIOTT, Tailor, Huron St.,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring, Cleaning and Repairing. N. B. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold. Huron St., opposite Jackson's blacksmith shop. 662

FOR SALE, CHEAP!
One two seat buggy, one lumber wagon, one set bobs, all first-class and will be sold very cheap. Inquire at the carriage and general repair shop, East end Congress St, Bridge, Ypsilanti.
662-665 E. WHITE, Prop.

DR. FRANK T. RIPLEY,
Of Boston, Mass., Clairvoyant Physician and Trance Test, Medium, is at Dr. Kellogg's office, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will remain the coming season. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Private sittings given for Tests.
662-674

I WILL MAKE YOU
Any kind of knit goods you may want. I make men's and boys' jackets and scarfs, ladies' sacques, leggins, scarfs, nubias and hosiery. Shall be pleased to accomodate you at reasonable prices. Please help me and at the same time help yourself.
E. MURBY,
662-665 41 Summit Street

CALL AND EXAMINE
Our Boots before purchasing, we can give you some good bargains.
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

LADIES,
Call and examine our Kangaroo Buttou and side lace, best ladies' shoe in the market, at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

THE BEST
Stock of Gents' Fine Shoes in the city at the new shoe store.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

A FINE STOCK OF
Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots that can't be beat for quality and prices. Call and examine.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

FOR RUBBER BOOTS,
Arctics, and Overshoes go to
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

WE WERE EXPOSED
Last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symtoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapyed us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We knew we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.

THEY ARE HERE!
Those Cloaks and Cloakings, Beavers, Waterproofs, Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Sacks and Hoods. The above are in all styles and colors, and must be sold cheap. Please call and examine.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STILL ALIVE, AND STILL AHEAD!
We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and would like all those who like to see nice Goods and those that are cheap to call and see us.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

LADIES, CALL AND SEE US
And we will show you a full line of Dress Goods in all the latest styles of the seasons. Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Green, in fact all the leading colors of the season. Also a full stock of Black Cashmere, Dratdetas, and all wool goods in plain and diagonals. Remember the place, 30 Congress St.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES OF
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

NO OLD STOCK,
All new Goods, at New Prices at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

PLEASE REMEMBER
That we sell the following goods at prices to suit you all: Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Rushings, Belts and Bustles. In fact a full line of Notions.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WANTED!
A good milch cow. C. R. PATTISON.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 658-683

AGENTS WANTED!
A rare chance to make money. Address I. D. KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Mich 642-694

SHIPPING TAGS
Printed at this office, cheaply and handsomely done.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.
Go buy your Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. and save money 653

WELL,
What is the matter now. I can tell you if you want to know. J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. are selling the boss Jap. tea for 50 cts.

SCHOOL BOOKS
At the News Depot.

THE NEWS OFFICE,
At Terrill's, is the place to get School Books.
650

IF YOU WANT SCHOOL BOOKS,
Go to Terrill's, at the News Office.

PEOPLE BRAG
On our Teas, and thank us for the can.
500
are to be given away in the next thirty days at
643 The American Tea Store,
27 Congress Street.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS
At TERRELL'S.

C. LANG,
Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 612

YOUR INTERESTS
Require you to try our 75 cent Japan Tea, and learn our prices on Sugars, At the American Tea Store,
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

FOR SALE.
Cheap Buggy for sale, but pretty fair one. Apply at this office, or call on Dr. S. W. Pattison.

MRS. HINCHELL
Does Clothes Cleaning and repairing; and she also dyes dresses in all colors, and men's wardrobe. Bring on your soiled apparel and I will make it new.
No. 5 Washington St. 564

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Society.

THE REASON WHY
So many are buying Goods, Cheap. Prices will tell and people will tell the price. 27 Congress St.
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

AT THE AMERICAN TEA STORE,
May always be found a full line of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, and all kinds of Fish, foreign and domestic fruits, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
H. A. WEEKS & CO.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS
Of all descriptions, repaired or made to order, of first-class material and workmanship, at the Carriage and General Repair Shop east end of Congress Street bridge, Ypsilanti.
N. B.—I will do better work, and more of it, for the same amount of money, than any other shop in town. Call, and I will prove it.
614 E. WHITE, Proprietor.

A. L. COREY,
Manufacturer of Corey's Patent Elastic Expansion Rubber Pump Bucket, for Chain Pumps. The Champion Bucket of the world. Headquarters at M. B. Grant's factory, corner Adams and Michigan Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST.

YPSILANTI, DEC. 1, 1876.

APPLES—Dried, 4@5
BUCK FLOUR—$2.50@$3.00.
BEANS— $1.00@1.20
BUTTER—18@25
CLOVER SEED—$8.00@8.50
CORN—40c@45 per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 7c.@8
CHICKENS—Live, 5c.
DRESSED HOGS, $5.50@5.75
EGGS—Command 18@20c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—@5½ cts
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—12 ½c.
LARD—The market stands at 14@15c.
ONIONS—$0.75 @ $0.90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 32@35
PORK—In bbl.—$ 16.00@00.00
POTATOES—70@80
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.25@$0.00
TURKEYS—Live, 8c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.30.
" No. 1 — 1.20
" No. 2 — 1.10.
" Rej — 1.20.

Look here man! Are you going to want a pair of Gloves or Mittens this fall? If so do not purchase until you have examined the stock and prices of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

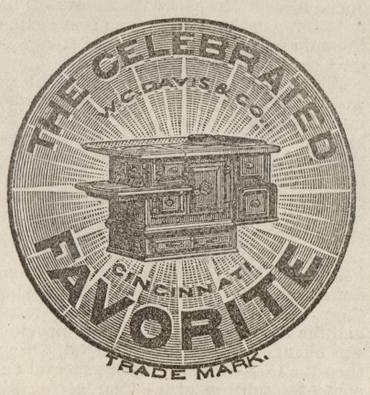
GRAND EXCURSION.

Down the Huron river, stopping at Rawsonville, Bellville, visiting all points of interest. Hoofing it back if you please, arriving home when you please. A rare chance for pleasure to all those who purchase their Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO. The excursionists go for J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.'S 50 cent Tea.

What heaps of eggs, what large amounts of nice butter, because they know that they get a good price.

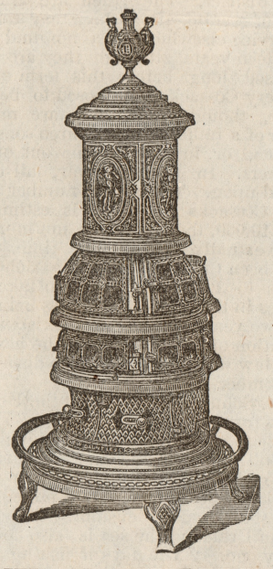
J. H. SAMPSON'S
HARDWARE
STORE.

HAVE YOU SEEN



The Best Cook Stove in the World.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE



NEW "DAUNTLESS"
BASE BURNER, for 1876.

Job work done at short notice at
J. H. Sampson's
DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

Not cheap Boots & Shoes

—BUT—

Boots and Shoes CHEAP,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE.

Hewitt & Champion

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR YOUR BEAUTIFUL
Summer Stock of Shoes, Gaiters, and Boots, new styles,
Go Right to the
CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

W. R. DAVIS',
South side Congress Street, is the Headquarters for Ypsilanti.

The Lee Shoe,
BEST WEARING and FITTING SHOE IN THE MARKET.

OHIO AND INDIANA

Can go where and how they please, but it still remains a fact that Frank Smith's Emporium is THE Emporium! If you go there you are sure to be well receiyed, shown good goods, and lots of them at low prices, and induced to purchase if possible.

His News Depot will supply everything you want in that line. Subscribe, then, for your Papers and Magazines. You can often save money and never lose your papers if you get from the Emporium.

You can't get any but the best of Drugs, Medicines and Liquors there if you try.

You will find the largest and best assortment of Wall Paper in the County. You will find any kind of a Blank Book, School Book, and lots of other books. You will find Pocket Knives, warranted good or no sale, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. And with all your finding, and the best of all, you will find you can save money and time by going to the Emporium as soon as you have a want to supply.

This is a true account of what is to happen every day for weeks to come to a great many of the good people of Ypsilanti and vicinity.

ROBBINS & SWEET

Have just received a stock of New Goods for the Winter Trade, comprising the newest styles in

Plain and Plaid Worsted Dress Goods.

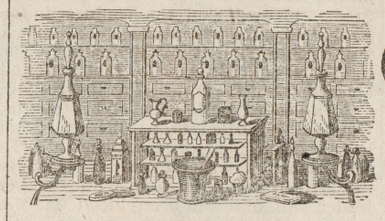
We wish to call special attention to our Ladies Ready Made

Cloaks, Shawls, Waterfroofs,
Felt Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery,
Nubias, Scarfs, and Silk Ties,
Ladies Fur top, and Gauntlet Gloves,

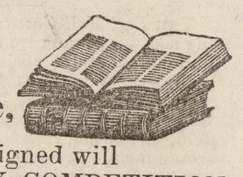
In endless variety. In Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Underwear, the Largest nd Cheapest Stock in the City. In Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose we have them that are as heavy as home made. Ask to see them. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Hats and Caps, and

READY MADE CLOTHING!

All of which we offer at lowest prices.



ONE YEAR MORE



For the Glory of the Trade,

During the Centennial the undersigned will
Offer GOODS at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
New Wall Papers and Borders,
New Books and Stationery,
New Pictures and Picture Frames,
New Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
New Fancy Goods and Toys,
New Croquet and other Games,
New Pocket Books and Cutlery,
NEW GOODS ARE COMING ALMOST EVERY DAY.
Including the above, with
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Baby Carriages,
Travelling Baskets and Bags, Bird Cages, and many other Goods, all in good order, on sale.
☞ Personal Attention to business and Carefulness in Dispensing Drugs and Medicines.

E. SAMSON.

YPSILANTI, March 14, '76. 627

Synopsis of Gen. Sherman's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says:

By the assignment of Maj.-Gen. Schofield to the Superintendency of the Military Academy that institution is made equal to that of a division command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its Superintendent, as the Commanding-General of the Department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such Commander, especially to order general courts-martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not especially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well-established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field.

Gen. Sherman says that the Academy under Gen. Schofield's administration will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

"The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,331 men, all of whom are as actively employed as though war existed. By the subdivision of territory every fort of the country is under the supervision of a general officer near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. On the military divisions of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been actively employed in aiding United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent necessities of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the seacoast ports is a chief duty of the troops.

"The chief military events of the year have transpired in the Military Division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sheridan's report, but, in anticipation of its receipt, will endeavor to give a concise report of some of the chief points as gathered from reports and letters received during their progress.

"In the Department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Auger have been shifted from place to place in aid of the civil authorities under the same state of facts as in the Department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment.

"On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought an asylum on this side of the Rio Grande; but from Gen. Ord's letters and reports there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses, cattle, etc., and cross back with their stolen property to the other side where they are comparatively safe from pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid until it is too late to intercept them. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the National Government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also three regiments of infantry, the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, which are necessarily very small under the existing laws. Still, I hope, with increased activity, these troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

"In the Department of the Missouri, the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably quiet, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier pretty strong garrisons at Forts Sill, Elliott, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas River and Kansas Pacific Railroad."

The chief events to which Gen. Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux, and after giving a detailed history concerning the late expeditions against them, and the death of Custer with his command, etc., says:

"Col. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding at Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck with four companies of his regiment to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendered Chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his own special followers during the retreat down Bad Route Creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck in the British possessions. Col. Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow this last desperate band to the death.

"Gen. Crook organized a new column at Fort Fetterman with which he left on the 27th of October for another early winter campaign against the faction of hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse. Gen. Sheridan, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses this language, which I cordially indorse. 'If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude will be over forever.'

"Arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the Agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux Nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies."

The Hung League.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the ceremony of admission to the great secret society of China:

In peaceful times the ranks of the society are recruited by volunteers, but when the league is preparing to take the field, threats and violence are often used to secure members. At such crisis a man returning home finds a slip of paper bearing the seal of the league awaiting him, which calls upon him at a given hour to betake himself to a certain spot, and warns him that the murder of himself and his family will be the penalty of disobedience to the command. Sometimes it is said, also, that one of the brotherhood insults a stranger on the road, and, pretending to fly from the just consequence of his act, leads the unsuspecting wayfarer to some lonely spot, where he is seized upon by a number of brothers and is carried away to the place where the lodge is held. On the appointed evening the recruits present themselves at the "City of Willows," as the lodges are called, where they are met by the "vanguard," who carefully enters their names and places of residence in a book kept for the purpose. The vanguard then gives orders to form the "bridge of swords," whereupon the brethren place themselves in a double row, and drawing their swords cross them in the air in the form of a bridge or arch. Under this arch the new members are led, and at the same time are mulcted of an entrance fee of twenty-one cash. After this they are taken to the Hung gate, where stand two generals, who introduce the "new horses" to the Hall of Fidelity and Loyalty. Here the neophytes are instructed in the objects of the society; and, finally, they are conducted into the presence of the assembled council in the "Lodge of Universal Peace." As a preliminary to the administration of the oaths, the master examines the vanguard in the 333 questions of the catechism of the society, and then orders him to bring forward those neophytes who are willing to take the oath, and to cut off the heads of those who refuse to do so. As the vanguard is supposed not to bear the sword in vain, few decline to take the oath, and the ceremony of affiliation is proceeded with by cutting off the queues of the recruits (though this operation is dispensed with if the members are living among Chinese who are faithful to the Tartar rule), by washing their faces and exchanging their clothes for long white dresses as tokens of purity and the commencement of a new life. Straw shoes, signs of mourning, are also put on their feet to signify the death of their old nature; and thus attired they are led up to the altar. Here some questions with reference to the immediate objects of the league are put to the vanguard, and then each member offers up nine blades of grass and an incense stick, while an appropriate stanza is repeated between each offering. A red candle is now lighted, and the brethren worship heaven and earth by pledging three cups of wine. This done, the seven-starred lamp, the precious imperial lamp, and the Hung lamp are lighted, and prayer is made to the gods, beseeching them to look down upon the members, and to accept the incense burned in their honor. The oath binding them to observe obedience to the league, and to display a spirit of fraternity, devotion and righteousness toward the brethren, is then read aloud, and is followed by each member drawing some blood from his middle finger, and letting it drop into a chalice partly filled with wine. Each neophyte then, having drunk of the mixture, and repeated the appointed stanza, strikes off the head of a white cock, as a sign that so shall all unfaithful and disloyal brothers perish. And now the ceremony of affiliation is over, and it remains but for the President to give to each recruit a diploma, the book containing the oath, law, secret signs, etc., a pair of poinards, and three Hung coins. With these emblems of their obligations, the new members return to their homes at break of day.

The Famous Gun Trick.

PHILIP ASTLEY, noted for his equestrian amphitheater, is said to have begun life as soldier, in which capacity, when on foreign service with his regiment, he demonstrated his ability as a conjuror, by inventing the now famous gun-trick. This consists in pretending to fire a pistol loaded with ball, and catching the ball on the point of a knife. The explanation of the trick is that in the first place the pistol is secretly loaded only with blank cartridge. In this harmless condition the conjuror slips into it a tin tube which nicely fits it, and then ostentatiously loads it with ball. Before firing, the tin tube is dexterously removed, and when the weapon is fired, no harm ensues; by an instantaneous maneuver the bullet is triumphantly exhibited as being caught in the required situation. It is related that Astley invented the trick to save the effusion of blood at the duel of two comrades in the army, for one of whom he acted as second. Succeeding in getting the other man's second to assent to the ingenious device, the duelists fired at each other without effect, and the affair was amicably adjusted. Very clever, this. One might, however, say with Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel":

> But scarce I praise their vent'rous part
> Who tamper with such dangerous art.

Mr. Frost mentions two instances in which the gun trick proved fatal. One was that of a conjuror in Dublin, who was shot dead by the accidental substitution of a real loaded pistol for one in which the charge was withdrawn. The other took place in Germany, at the performance of a conjuror named De Linsky. He set up his wife to be fired at by six soldiers, each of whom was to bite the ball off his cartridge in charging his gun. Heedlessly, one of the soldiers did not bite off the ball, and Madame De Linsky was shot through the body. She died on the second day after the accident. The catastrophe clouded the latter years of the unfortunate conjuror. In the course of his travels Houdin visited Algiers, and there astonished the native Arabs with his performance of the gun trick, which he did in a way somewhat peculiar. At one of his entertainments an old Arab admitted that Monsieur was doubtless a great magician, but he should prefer to use one of his own pistols. Houdin said this might be done next day, after he had invoked the powers to assist him. It was a severe trial of skill, there was some danger in dealing with a wary and suspicious barbarian. Next day the exploit came off. Houdin only stipulated that he should be allowed to load the pistol, the Arab handing him a leaden bullet from a saucerful from which to make his choice. This was agreed to. Houdin, as every one thought, dropped the leaden bullet into the pistol, but instead of doing so, he dropped a previously prepared sham bullet, which dissolved into dust on being fired. "Now," said the conjuror to the Arab, "take the pistol and fire at me; I will catch the bullet in my mouth." The pistol was fired, and to the profound amazement of the crowd of Arabs, Houdin took a leaden bullet out of his mouth, which all admitted to be the bullet that had been selected from the saucerful. To still further astonish the company, Houdin declared that by loading with another leaden ball he would bring blood out of a stone wall. All were eager to see this wonderful feat. It was performed in a way differing little from what had already taken place. Instead of dropping a real ball into the pistol, Houdin used a sham bullet filled with a red liquid, which dissolved on striking the wall. Wonder tremendous. We believe that Anderson in his gun tricks was similarly in the habit of substituting light composition balls for real bullets, and was equally successful. It is all a matter of sleight-of-hand.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—A paper balloon, twelve feet long and ten feet in diameter, and stoutly corded, fell, a few days ago, in Sykes & Simpson's stone quarry, a mile and a half from Franklin, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, Sussex County, N. J., marked as follows: "Sent up by T. C. Brown & Co., No. 195 Cheapside, London, E. C. The finder will please communicate at once with the above firm."

THE Russian *Medical Gazette* states that on the 1st of last January the Russian army possessed 2,102 surgeons, 250 apothecaries, 6,887 assistant surgeons, and 173 veterinary surgeons. This gives one surgeon for every 407 men, one apothecary for every 3,454 men, and one assistant surgeon for every 161 men.

The Cossacks.

THE name of Cossack has been synonymous with barbarian ever since the war between Napoleon and Russia, when the skirmishers of Alexander came to be regarded by the European troops as a band of fierce, brutal savages, unrestrained by the laws of civilization, and unmoved by the instincts of common humanity. This idea of the character of the Cossack does him great injustice, according to the representation of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who, in his travels in the Russian provinces in Asia, had abundant opportunities for observing the various peoples inhabiting these regions, and the Cossacks among the rest. He testifies that "In reality the Cossacks are mild, amiable and hospitable. They are the pioneers of Russian civilization. If anything has to be done, and brave, manly fellows are required to do it, the Cossacks are employed. When a country is to be colonized the Cossacks guard it, and themselves take part in the work of settlement. Though given, perhaps, to occasional raids, when next to some Kirghiz or uncivilized tribe, they are, in the main, peaceful and orderly citizens, brave, industrious and enduring. The women are hard workers and good housekeepers; and, during my whole journey in Asia, I was only too delighted when I came to a post-station kept by a married Cossack, for there I was sure to find everything clean and neat, with eggs and milk, at least, and possibly something more substantial, to eat."

The Cossacks are a Sclavic race, although their name, spelled "Kazak" by the Russians, is of Turkish or Tartar origin. It originally signified robber, or vagabond, and later took the meaning of partisan, or guerilla. The "Cossacks of the Don" dwelt, on their first appearance in history in the country north of the Caucasus Mountains, and from here bands moved westward to the Dnieper, and eastward to the shores of the Ural. Notwithstanding their descent from the ancient Russians, the Cossacks long considered themselves an independent people, and made war upon their neighbors, or lived at peace with them, regardless of the polity which happened at the time to govern their parent nation. Their incursions into Persia, in the seventeenth century, compelled the Czar Alexis to take effective measures for their due subjection to the laws of Russia. In 1655, their military chief, or Ataman, as he is called, was induced to visit Moscow with a party of his followers, and they were then sent against Poland and Riga—the first use made of the Cossacks in the Russian army.

When the Government of Orenburg was founded, in 1735, its lines extended into the dominions of the Ural Cossacks, and the introduction of Russian posts and authorities caused great discontent among that free and warlike people. They complained of the invasion of their territory and of the exactions of the Russian Governors, and were in a continual commotion, which finally broke out in open rebellion. Their revolt was universal and determined, but was quelled in 1775, when their leader, Pugatcheff, was executed, and the name of the river and province was changed from Yairk to Ural. Since then the Cossacks have been peaceful and contented subjects of the Czar, giving him trouble only in the matter of predatory excursions, which they continue to carry on against the Kirghiz east of the Ural River, in a decidedly ruthless fashion.

With regard to the military service of the Ural Cossacks, Mr. Schuyler states that, from the age of eighteen to twenty, the youths are obliged to serve within their district. They then are allowed a year of respite, after which they are liable to service elsewhere for a nominal period of fifteen years, although they are always released long before this term expires. "Every Cossack is supposed to be in the army, though exceptions are made in favor of a father who has three sons in the service, or in case of one out of four brothers. In time of war, all can be called upon. The actual number of the Ural Cossacks in service is estimated at over 10,000, though really not more than 3,000 actually serve at one time. It has long been the practice of the richer Cossacks to hire the poorer to take their places in the ranks, 300 rubles being paid for two years' service in Turkistan. The abolition of this custom by the new military law was the cause of the disorders in September, 1874."

Mr. Schuyler relates that the Ural Cossacks form an ideal community. The land is free to all alike—each individual tilling the soil, cutting hay, and pasturing his cattle where he likes, providing always that he respects the rights of others, which are established by custom. The fishing in the Ural and the sea is also open to every one. "The days of fishing are regulated, and though all are ready, none dare to cast a net or throw a harpoon before the cannon signal has been given by the Ataman, under penalty of confiscation of all his fishing implements." The waters of the Ural are diminishing in volume, and its finny inhabitants are consequently decreasing in numbers; yet the produce of caviare, isinglass, salted sturgeons and *beloza* is still great. The communal system prevailing among the Cossacks insures a comparatively even distribution of wealth, and neither of the extremes of poverty or riches is found among them. The poorest man has a house, a horse and some property in cattle.

When the Patriarch Nicon introduced reforms into the Greek Church, they were rejected by the Cossacks, who still held to the old faith. In 1862, out of a population of 70,000 along the Ural, only sixty-two belonged to the Orthodox Russian Church, and these were mainly Russian officials. In 1859, at which date the last official statistics of the army of the Ural Cossacks were published, out of eighty crimes, thirty-eight were committed by the Orthodox, and only ten by the dissenters. The remaining guilty parties were Jews, Mohammedans, etc. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Centennial Prizes.

The present system of awards has been planned with the view of giving every one the highest prize. The variations of degrees of merit are expressed in the written report concerning your exhibit, which accompanies the medal. It works thus: You, Mr. Acorn, have an exhibit of pumpkin-seeds. You receive a medal as an award of merit for your pumpkin seeds. Mr. Butternut has also pumpkin seeds on exhibition. He receives a medal. Peanut has pumpkin seeds. Another medal is granted Peanut. Acorn, Butternut and Peanut walk home with medals hanging about their respective necks, all awards of merit for victorious pumpkin seeds at the American Congress of Nations. But whose are the best pumpkin seeds? Read the written reports accompanying the medals. Acorn's reads thus: "The distinguishing and glorifying characteristic of Mr. Acorn's pumpkin seeds lies in their symmetrical roundness at the larger end. Their artistic finish at this extremity is unparalleled." Butternut's report reads: "The meritorious feature of Mr. Butternut's pumpkin seeds lies in their symmetrical finish and artistic curve at the smaller end, as well as a peculiar fullness in the middle, indicative of a certain richness and fine flavor. The pies made from Mr. Butternut's pumpkins, raised from these seeds, will doubtless possess a fruitiness and bouquet de pumpkin unattainable by pies made from pumpkins raised from any other seed.

"DUBBS,
"RUBBS,
"SCRUBBS."

And when we come to Peanut's report we find his pumpkin-seed commended "for an average of symmetry at both the large and small ends, which, while neither the large end taken singly may have attained as regards shape, the peculiar excellence of Acorn's pumpkin seed, nor the small end regarded as an end, taken all by itself, may equal in artistic finish the merits of Butternut's pumpkin-seed, still the average Peanut's pumpkin-seed, regarded as an average, may doubtless be considered a superior average than that attained by the product of either Acorn or Butternut, although in special points of merit Peanut's pumpkin-seeds will rank one or two degrees in the scale lower than the above-mentioned Acorn's or Butternut's pumpkin seeds.

"DUBBS,
"RUBBS,
"SCRUBBS."

You will see by this ingenious method of award everybody is guaranteed a superior article; everybody gets a medal; everybody gains the highest possible prize, and everybody, especially in the piano, patent-churn, reaper, mower and sewing-machine line, has the opportunity of starting in the commendation of his wares just where he commenced before the Centennial, and fighting his battles all over again.—*Prentice Mulford, in San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Old Hundredth.

THIS unique psalm tune first appeared in John Calvin's "French Psalter," published at Geneva in 1543, as the "proper tune" to the 134th Psalm. Guilleaume Franc was musical editor of this work. He was a master in music, yet all that will be found in ordinary musical history regarding him is that he was an "obscure musician of Strasbourg of the sixteenth century." The Church owes him not a few of her finest melodies. A melody in Luther's great psalter, published from 1524 to 1560, seems to have suggested the ideas of this inimitable choral. One of Luther's hymns of eight unequal lines, which was set to a melody of the Moravian or Waldensian early Church, contains the elements of the Old Hundredth. But these were reset and remodeled by Franc, who left Strasbourg and became "canteur" or precentor to Theodore Beza at Lausanne. He subsequently settled and died at Geneva, leaving as his imperishable monument the music of the "French Psalter." The music was afterwards adapted to the Hundredth Psalm in the first "English Psalter" ever published, edited by John Calvin, and printed for the use of the congregation of English-speaking refugees at Geneva in 1556, of which at that time John Knox was minister. The musical editor of the psalter was Claude Goudimel, of Rome, who suffered martyrdom at Lyons at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew because he had set the English psalms to music. The Genevan-English psalter was reprinted in 1563-'4, by "John Day, over the pump in Aldgate," and Andrew Hart, in Edinburg, and laid the foundation of the psalmody of the Protestant churches of the world. The words of this psalter contained first thirty-seven psalms written by Sternhold and Hopkins, the remainder being written by ten of the refugees at Geneva. William Keith, from Aberdeen, wrote the Hundredth Psalm. The psalter, words and music, was for some time universally used by the Protestant churches of England and Scotland. When Oliver Cromwell got the Westminster General Assembly of divines to prepare a new version of the psalms in common meter, for the use of the churches, the Parliament sanctioned it, the English Church at once adopted it, but the Scottish people rebelled on the ground that they had already a better psalter of their own. Cromwell had to come to a compromise with the hardy Scots. (The only other compromise he ever made in his life was with Cameron, of Lochiel, when he and his army got bewildered in the wilds of Lochaber.) This compromise was that in Scotland a number of their favorite psalms from the old psalter might be published as second editions. This was done, and the music is thus called "old"—the Old First, Old Forty-fourth, Old Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Old Hundred and Thirty-seventh, etc.—*Boston Transcript.*

Weight of the Human Body.

THERE are few people but like to be weighed occasionally; some do it regularly at certain hours, before and after meals, or taking a bath, etc. Yet there are few things so changeable as the weight of the body; indeed, it is rarely the same for a few minutes together; and if a man were to sit on one of the plates for a whole day, the other plate would be constantly oscillating within certain limits. The state of the weather and time of the year influence our weight. In summer we grow fatter than we are in winter, such is the general rule; yet most people believe that hot weather makes us leaner. It is true we eat less and perspire more; these are certainly two causes of loss; but, on the other hand, we expend less to keep up the temperature of the body, and moreover we drink more, and our beverages possess the curious property of increasing our fat. Beer, and even pure water, are great fattening agents. Cattle reared for slaughter get a great deal to drink, which increases their bulk considerably; the tissues are gorged with liquid, and so the weight increases, but the system is weakened. In winter, the organism has to be provided with heat; we eat more, but also expend more to keep up the temperature of the body; then also we drink less, so that, on the whole, the loss is greater than the gain, and we grow lean In short, we fatten when, under ordinary circumstances, we burn more of the food we have taken, and we, therefore, in breathing, exhale carbonic acid in proportion. We begin to emit less of the latter in April; its amount diminishes considerably in July, August and September, and attains its minimum about the autumnal equinox. It then goes on increasing from October, and we begin to lose the substance gained during the summer. From December to March we remain nearly stationary. To conclude, as we consume less in summer than in winter, all other circumstances remaining the same, we are heavier in hot weather than we are in winter.—*Boston Transcrin'*

—The poet Tennyson is now sixty-six years old, and still in the prime of thought and capacity for work.

Religious.

MY THANKSGIVING.

> WHILE through the land the faithful and believing
> In grateful suppliance bow,
> And all the air is vocal with thanksgiving,
> My soul! what givest thou?
>
> Oh! looking in remembrance down the reaches
> Of years my feet have trod,
> Not one hath lack, not one but surely teaches
> The providence of God.
>
> Still hath the manna gathered ere my fasting,
> And still the stream hath gushed
> From desert rock, at whose delightful tasting
> My murmurs have been hushed.
>
> Aye! not alone the wants this life inherits
> Have been to me supplied,
> For higher needs, through Christ's uncounted merits,
> Have been well satisfied.
>
> Of this fair earth I own no teeming acre;
> Yet am I often led
> In fields of peace, and made to be partaker
> Of Heavenly good instead.
>
> Through vales where falls the sunlight of God's glory
> In tender mood I roam;
> Or from the mount of promise read the story
> Of love and rest and home.
>
> No mansion fair is mine; yet is my dwelling
> All beautiful and wide.
> And joy within my heart is ever swelling
> Since I with Christ abide.
>
> And so, though I possess no crowded coffer,
> Content, best wealth, is mine;
> And my thanksgiving, Lord, to thee I offer
> For riches so divine.
>
> —*Frances E. Pope, in N. Y. Independent.*

Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving.

THE first public Thanksgiving in New England was held in December, 1621, about a year after the landing of the Pilgrims. The harvest having been gathered, and the severest labor of the year having ended, the Governor sent out four men, with guns, to procure material for a feast, that in a special manner they might rejoice and give thanks. The day was, as its name would indicate, a day of thanksgiving to God for his many mercies. It was also a day of general rejoicing. In short, it was a *religious festival*, without the formality and restraint of the ordinary Puritan Sabbath—a festival in which religion did not exclude sociality, but in which the two were happily combined. As the Colonies grew in size and in numbers, and friends became scattered, Thanksgiving gradually came to be a day of reunion of families, a day when all the children returned to the old homestead to meet familiar faces and exchange friendly greetings. Still, it maintained the same general character.

It was pre-eminently a day of *public* thanksgiving, a day when all united to praise the Lord and to return thanks for blessings, special or ordinary, for peace and prosperity, for abundant harvests, for freedom from any public calamity,

It was customary also to remember, at this time, God's goodness to us as a Nation, His providential guidance of the Pilgrims to our shores, and His merciful protection of their interests. They acknowledge also the blessings of good government, of free schools, and of liberty, equality and justice to all mankind—which blessings they fully enjoyed, as they supposed. It was also a day of *private* thanksgiving, when individuals called to mind whatever mercies they had received, and expressed their gratitude for he same.

All hasten to the village church, where the pastor directs their thoughts above, and urges upon them the duty of obedience to the "Father of all mercies." Then comes the dinner—the old New England dinner, so famed in song and story; the table filled with good things and surrounded by happy faces—for a moment, all voices are hushed, while the aged sire, with beautiful simplicity, invokes the Divine blessing. Again, at evening time, after the pleasures of the day, the whispered secrets, the delightful little chats, the romps and games of the children are ended, the grandfather calls them all together, and, taking down the old familiar Bible, reads therefrom a chapter, and, all kneeling, he pours out his soul in praise to God for this Thanksgiving day and all its privileges.

Such was the day to our fathers—a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. Now what is it to us? Has its character changed? yes, to some extent. It is still a season of religious and social festivity, but the *order* is reversed. It is no longer thanksgiving and rejoicing, but rejoicing first, and thanksgiving as something secondary, and of less importance. Thanksgiving day is gradually losing its old religious flavor. All the sociality is retained, as it should be; but the religious element is being slowly crowded out.

Again Thanksgiving day is getting to be more of a name than a reality, on the part of individuals. As the comforts of life have increased with the progress of civilization, we have learned to take them as a matter of course, without considering from whom they come—not that we are less grateful than our fathers, but that the day of gratitude is less faithfully observed by us than it was by them. Now the question arises: Which is the better way? The original way in which thanksgiving predominated, or the modern way, in which sociality predominates? I am sure all right-minded persons will approve the good old fashioned way of keeping Thanksgiving.

Let us, as we enjoy the good things of life, remember those whose means prevent a like enjoyment; those whose wants are so numerous that they seem to have little to be thankful for. He who is truly grateful himself delights to confer favors upon others. Let us, then, prove our gratitude to God by caring for his poor children here below, let us make the hearts glad, and we shall surely please Him who pitieth the poor and hath compassion upon all men. "For the Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works."

"Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits."—*H. W. Pope, in N. Y. Observer.*

Lost Opportunities.

ONE of the saddest chapters of a Christian's biography is the unwritten chapter of his lost opportunities; privileges and helps and inspirations and comforts he might have enjoyed, and through some delinquency failed of. He fails, in his late and hurried rising, of a morning portion of God's Word, some faithful warning, some comforting promise, some helpful truth, he might have carried with him through the day. Through the same eagerness to get to his worldly tasks, he misses of a visit to the closet of prayer, and his Savior's benediction of peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. He misses, through the day, by timidity or pre-occupation, occasions for witnesses for Christ, and of the reacting strength and comfort. He misses the prayer-meeting through weariness, or the call of a friend, or the charm of some fascinating book, or the attraction of some bill of fare in earthly entertainments; and so does not enter with his brethren under the portal over which is written, "there am I in the midst of you." So he misses on the Sabbath of instruction and all its quickening influence; so he misses of the feast, the Master of which testifies: "My flesh is meat indeed."

Oh, these lost opportunities; charged against us on the remembering books, weakening all our spiritual forces, and robbing us of treasures inestimable for our spiritual life! Watch and pray against such losses! Be avaricious of these sacred and priceless privileges. Let no reproach stand against your name of such woful delinquency!—*The Pacific.*

Practical Kindness.

One of the most beautiful and practical instances of real kindness I ever saw came to me in this wise: I had gone into my butcher's shop one Saturday night, and was waiting for my steak. While doing so a man, black with the toil and dust of machinery, came in. He was old and and homely, and meanly dressed, and I never should have looked upon him as a divine agent of consolation had not a little girl come in and revealed him to me.

"How's father to-day, Polly?" he asked.

"He's worse to-day, and mother's down, too;" and the weary little thing began crying to herself. Then the man stooped and said something in a low voice, to which she only shook her head and cried more bitterly. So he took the basket from her, saying: "Run away home, Polly, or that baby she'll be in mischief. I'll bring the basket." She offered him twenty-five cents but he hurried her away and would not touch it. Then he chose some good beef, a piece of bacon and plenty of vegetables, and, having paid for them, walked off toward a large tenement-house in sight.

I gave him silent reverence as he passed me, for I knew him then as one of God's messengers, unconsciously, but oh! how blessedly, taking a share in the ministry of angels!

Opportunities like these are constantly thrown in our way by the angel who watcheth for our souls; but "if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them: Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"—*Mrs. Barr, in Christian at Work.*

Diplomacy in Shopping.

GUIDE to conversation with a dealer in bric-a-brac.

You—I have just such another vase as that, would you care to buy it?

Dealer—That depends.

"About what is it worth?"

"O, these vases are very poor stuff."

"Still you would give something for it."

"Besides, they are a drug in the market."

"Still name a price."

"Well, seeing that it is you, I will give you ten francs for it."

"Very good, I will take this one at twenty francs."

"Not much you won't."

"But then it is very poor stuff, and such vases are a drug in the market."

"Well, seeing it is you, I shall let you have it for forty francs. You won't have it? Well bring me your vase and we will come to terms for it, anyway."

"My vase? I have none."

"But you said you had one the exact match for this that you wanted to sell to me and wished to know what I would give you for it."

"O, that was to find out precisely what these vases are worth. Good morning!"

Dealer (*aside*)—"Scoundrel!"

Planting Trees at the Roadsides.

There is a custom that prevails in some parts of Germany, and perhaps to the same extent in other countries, that is worthy of adoption in this country. I allude to the custom of planting trees at the sides of the country highways. This practice is encouraged by the Government and perhaps required in some cases. The trees are protected by law. The traveling public are at liberty to pluck and eat all the fruit they desire in its season in passing, and the residue belongs to the proprietor. Now, it occurs to me that this would be an excellent custom to introduce and make universal in this country. There are hundreds of thousands of miles of roads des in this country where there is abundant room for a row of trees on each side, and where at present there is not to be seen a tree or shrub for miles together. A plantation of trees along all these roads would soon become one of the most marked beauties in the landscape. How pleasant it would be to the eye and how pleasant to all the senses, if all our highways were converted into beautifully shaded avenues. What a grand sight to see ten miles of spreading maples, or stately linden or magnificent tulip trees. Or suppose a man preferred, let him plant his lines with fruit trees. At twenty five feet apart one row one-half mile long will contain one hundred trees, which would be more orchard than is found on many farms. I think that every one must see that if such a plan could be introduced and carried out successfully it would be a most excellent improvement. But probably the majority of our farmers would look upon it as an impracticable scheme. But why? Certainly the cost would be no insuperable objection. The growing scarcity of timber and the demand that exists for tree-planting would justify the planting of forest trees on all our public highways. An enlightened statesmanship would justify, if not suggest, the enactment of laws for the encouragement of this enterprise. If a certain amount of taxes were abated for every fifty or one hundred trees planted at the roadside, it might prove an inducement to many to plant. Or a law might be passed requiring each freeholder to plant a certain number of trees each year in proportion to the amount of land owned by him. This need not be a burden that any one would feel, and yet a most desirable public good might thus be secured. In the absence of such legislation there are enterprising, public-spirited men in almost every community who might lead out in this enterprise, and their example would doubtless become largely contagious.

This would certainly be a legitimate subject for the Patrons to discuss, and through the influence of this Order this plan of tree-planting might be made a success. But if nothing else is done, every enterprising farmer may begin the work by planting a few for a beginning, either this fall or next spring. The work, when once commenced, will most likely commend itself so highly it will be carried on to completion.—*L. J. Templin, in Ohio Farmer.*

—The wife and children of a night watchman at Fall River, Mass., would have been burned to death, recently, but for a poor little "doggie." The house took fire when all were sound asleep, but the dog by persistent barking made out to awaken them, when they made their escape.

Boys' Sport—A Little Story With a Moral.

A case has recently been developed here, from which a strong moral could be drawn, and in case it happens to be known to any instructor of youth, he will undoubtedly make use of it, much to the edification of the aforesaid youth. But this, in the language of the novelist, is a digression. Some three or four years ago Charley Scribner, son of Hon. C. H. Scribner, and Leo Miner, son of Mr. D. H. Miner, were playmates and firm friends, and were in each other's company constantly. Although at that time but twelve or thirteen years of age, they were both great readers, and took especial delight in telegraphy, and anything relating to electricity. The taste they had for such matters was gratified, and soon they began studying the science. Both of the boys then lived on Huron street, near each other, and, after pursuing their studies on electricity for awhile, they stretched a wire from one house to the other, rigged up some old batteries and instruments obtained of the Western Union Company, and telegraphed messages from house to house. Not long after that Mr. Scribner moved to his present residence, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Fifteenth street, nearly two miles from his former dwelling-place. This for a while put a stop to the boys' sport. But they went to work and, alone and unaided, stretched a wire from Mr. Miner's house, on Huron street, to Mr. Scribner's. At this time they bought new instruments and had become proficient operators. It should be remembered that all this work—adjusting the instruments, making the batteries and stretching the wire—had been done by these two boys. The pleasure and experience gained by this pastime and study developed in Leo Miner a taste for mechanics, which, as he grew older, constantly increased, and he is now a member of the Engineers' Corps at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he is pursuing his studies with that energy and ardor which characterized his efforts here.

Charley Scribner, on the other hand, made a study of electricity, and has, although comparatively young in years, completely mastered it. Last spring his investigations and studies resulted in his inventing an improved "repeater," for use on telegraph instruments. He took his plans to Chicago, where a model was made, and on which he has received letters patent from the bureau at Washington. The improvement was tried in Chicago by the Manager of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, who was so pleased with Charley's knowledge of all branches of telegraphy, and his modest manner, that he offered him then and there a lucrative and responsible position, but Charley hardly felt like accepting the place, so he returned home, where he has since been engaged in pursuing his studies. In the meantime the manager has been in constant correspondence with him and his father, and finally succeeded in getting them to consent to Charley's accepting the position. The young electrician will have the entire care of the instruments of the company in Chicago, and as only a thoroughly competent person is intrusted with this duty, it will be seen that he has a position of no little importance and responsibility. Charley left last night for his post, taking with him the best wishes of a host of friends.

Here it will be seen that what at first was only intended for a mere pastime, was the means of obtaining, for these boys at least, the positions where they can make a mark in the world, and they will do it.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Baby Show in Texas.

The baby show took place yesterday afternoon at the Pagoda on the Fair Grounds, and in the second story of it, which, by the way, reminds one of the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, and the number and violence of the squalls did not go far to dispel the illusion. In order to encourage Mr. Samuel Bennett, who provided the prize perambulator, about nineteen babies had put in their appearances. These said babies, in the goodness of their hearts, had also brought their mothers along, and these ladies seemed to take as much interest in the show as the babies themselves. We suppose the babies brought their mothers along to keep them out of mischief. Beside the babies and the young mothers, there were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present who were not babies, and had not been babies for some time, who came because they once had been babies, and wished to find out if the human race was not deteriorating.

There were various styles of babies there. There was the serene, contemplative baby, that quietly devoured the landscape with its eyes. When that kind of a baby grows up he becomes a heavy taxpayer, and accumulates real estate, and is regarded, and justly, too, as highly respectable. Then there was the disorderly baby, that punches its mother in the nose, and snatches everybody who comes near it baldheaded and is as disorderly as a cage full of wildcats. In after life that style of baby climbs the ladder of fame as a policeman or as a desperado. There we noticed, too, the smiling baby. It made friends with perfect strangers twenty yards distant. It would take an earthquake to stop that style of child from crowing. When that kind of child grows up he becomes popular, and is elected Justice of the Peace, or United States Senator, like Gov. Coke. Then, too, there was the hungry infant that called for the bill of fare. When that child becomes fully developed, mentally and physically, it becomes contemplative, joins the ministry and becomes a terror to spring chickens. There were several other styles of baby, but we can't devote so much space to small fry. We have not mentioned how the female babies would turn out on account of the uncertainty of the sex.

There was some difficulty in obtaining judges to pass on the infants. Whenever a gentleman was requested to act as a judge he was singularly unanimous in refusing to bring down on himself the wrath of the babies who might not get the perambulator. As it was absolutely certain that there would not be less than seventeen of those enraged cherubs, we do not blame them so much, after all. Besides, these insulted little cubs have mothers, fathers and other relatives. No wonder there was a certain unwillingness to intrude

At last five heroic men were found to act as judges.

The mothers seated themselves in a circle, with their infants on their laps, the judges made the rounds on trembling limbs, gazed falteringly at each infant, and then, with blanched faces, consulted hurriedly together, cast their ballots, looking over their shoulders at the determined faces of the mothers, and then hurried down the stairs and out of the pagoda, and are by this time doubtless safe in some country that has no extradition treaty with the United States. It was understood that the awards would not be called until the judges had ten minutes' start.

We would like to make some extended suggestions on this subject, but space prohibits. If we were one of the judges, no matter how rounded the limbs of an infant might be, no matter how many dimples it sported on its chin, it might smile like a lady with a new set of false teeth, and might be able to play one of Beethoven's immortal symphonies on a piano besides, it would never get our vote unless its father made affidavit that he had never walked it about at night, and it was regular and decorous in its behavior toward all the members of the family. That is the style of baby that ought to be encouraged. That's the kind of baby that deserves perambulators and mugs and kind words in the papers. It may have red hair and speckled complexion, but it is nevertheless the only style of baby that is really a well-spring of joy to its parents and a credit to the community.—*San Antonio Herald.*

"Wishing to Know."

Charles Marie La Condamine was member of the Academie des Sciences, of the Academie Francaise, of the Royal Society of London, and the Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg. His success in life, in science—everything, in fact—was attributable to his never-ceasing curiosity; at times the cause of much good, imbuing him with ardor, and courage, and constancy in the most difficult enterprises: at others being the cause of sore trouble, and at last costing him his life. When he left college he became a volunteer in the army, where, at the siege of Roses, his dominant passion was almost fatal to him at the outset. He had ascended some elevated spot, without there being any need for it, in order to examine the place, and was busy watching through a telescope the working of a battery. He wore a scarlet cloak, which made him an easy target for the bullets and balls whistling around him, without even perceiving the danger he was exposed to. Fortunately he was warned in time. Peace having been proclaimed, his activeness did not brook the slow advancement and monotonous life of a garrison soldier. He was appointed Assistant Chemical Director of the Academie des Sciences. He undertook many journeys in the heart of Africa, always prompted by the same indefatigable craving for "wishing to know." He made another journey to the equator; and then he traveled in Italy, where again he got into numerous scrapes trying to find out. One day he sees in a fishing village a candle burning before the image of a saint. Upon inquiry the inhabitants tell him that should the light be extinguished the spot would immediately be submerged by the sea. "Are you sure of what you are saying?" asks La Condamine. The answer being in the affirmative, he there and then blows it out. The rage of the superstitious people may easily be imagined. With difficulty he is saved from being torn to pieces. His curiosity ought to have stopped here one would say. *Naturam expollus furca, tamen usque recurret.* Attempt to drive nature away by violence, she will still return. He became very infirm at last, and then his master passion was entirely confined to his sight. One day being in the apartment of Mme. de Choiseul, while that lady was writing a letter, he could not withstand the temptation to look over her shoulder. She, noticing him behind her, continued as if nothing had happened. Suddenly Condamine catches sight of the words: "I should tell you more about it, if M. De la Condamine were not behind me looking over my shoulder." "Ah Madame!" cries the accused. "I assure you I was not looking." At the execution of Damiens no one could drive him away from the scaffold. But at last he was taken ill. A young surgeon had proposed to the Academie some new mode of operation in the disease Condamine was suffering from, and during the whole time the experiment lasted the patient was more concerned with watching the handling of the instruments than with his own sufferings. In vain did Esculapius implore him to keep quiet. "I want to see," he repeated. The wounds being bound up and the patient left alone on a fair way toward recovery, he could not lie still; in spite of the injunction not to move, he persisted in taking off the bandages to find out the effects; and when his friends burst into the room and found him dying, he shouted out lustily: "I am glad I inquired into this. It has had the effect I anticipated; that's a clever young man."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

The Great Hurricane in British India.

The terrible hurricane which has just desolated three populous islands in the Indian Ocean is probably the most destructive of life of any on record. Its victims can now only be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and the latest reports only tell of its wider sweep. The storm occurred on the 31st of October, and first reports put the loss at 5,000 lives. It is likely to reach nearly, if not quite, half a million. Such a disaster is almost beyond the range of conception. A number of people equal to the whole number of soldiers who perished in our late war on both sides, swept into eternity by a single storm!

The nature of cyclones—or, as they are more properly called when they reach this grand scale, hurricanes—is generally understood. Forming near the equator, they move away from it in a northerly or southerly direction at the rate of from ten to fifty miles per hour, with a whirling motion of such terrible force as to sweep everything before them. Moving across the ocean, the pressure upon the water forces a mountainous wave before them, its size and force varying with the amount of pressure and velocity of the hurricane. In this case the pressure and velocity were such as to drive the wave across the populous islands, inundating the whole country and leaving scarce a living being behind. The hurricanes are often accompanied by terrible storms of rain, as much as ten inches having fallen in the course of one of them. They vary in breadth from ten to 1,000 miles, usually spreading gradually as they move and decreasing in force. A layer of warm moist air in their course, however, often serves to maintain their full force for days. Before reaching our latitude, however, they have usually spent their most destructive force.

The islands swept by this hurricane belong to British India, and are inhabited mainly by Hindoos, though there are also very many Mohammedan residents. The lands are fertile and produce abundant harvests of rice, opium and other tropical products of value. It is likely that the desolate islands will be again inhabited after a short time, as the danger of hurricanes is not greater than before, and not greater than in all tropical countries.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The contractor for the stone work of Horace Greeley's monument has been arrested for embezzlement.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Pork Chops—Breaded.—Trim off the fat well, dip first in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in nice drippings, having first seasoned well with salt and pepper.

—Ham for Breakfast.—Chop coarsely some cold boiled ham, put in a fry pan with a little butter and pepper. When hot, stir in several eggs. When well set, pour on nice squares of buttered toast, and serve.

—Pork and Apple Pie.—Cut fat pickled pork in very thin slices, line a deep dish with rich paste, put in a layer of pared and sliced tart apples, then a layer of the thin slices of pork, season with cinnamon, a little butter and sugar, then a layer of apples, pork and seasoning, and so on till the dish is full. Cover with paste. Bake slowly for at least one hour. This will be found excellent.

—Window plants should not be kept very warm at this season; they should have all the sun and air, and as little artificial heat of the room as possible. These remarks apply especially to Mignonette, which is very impatient of indoor confinement. Succulents, such as Cacti, are excellent window plants in this respect, as the dry air does not affect them. To keep the air about plants moist is one of the secrets of success in window culture. Some make glazed cases with folding doors to enclose the plants, so that when the room gets highly heated and the air dry, they may be enclosed in an atmosphere of their own. In such cases ferns and mosses can be grown to perfection, and pendent in hanging vases, give a Brazillian forest appearance to our happy Christmas homes.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

—The following is our recipe for curing meat: To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way or ways of putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Game of Chance.

"Farming is a game of chance, and, in fact, one's whole life is a game of chance." Such is the style in which a man of fifty summers and winters writes us from St. Clair County. It is a capital text for every farmer, and every mechanic and every business man to preach himself a sermon from. The sentiment it contains is rude and untrue; the utterance stamps the author, whoever he may be, with a lack of courage, and a lack of faith in human endeavor. All around him are the materials and forces which a courageous man will seize and employ to win success; the prizes which patient industry and steadiness of purpose may reach are within plain view from every stand-point in life.

Is farming a game of chance? Does a prosperous business in farming depend on chance or luck? We often hear farmers express themselves in this wise: "I had bad luck with my wheat this year;" "I had miserable luck with my lambs this spring—I lost about half the number dropped." This expression is thus applied by different persons to the several departments of farm business; and it is made as a sort of excuse for the poor returns or results of the year's operations. These losses by bad luck, or when the "game" goes wrong, more than balance the profits, frequently; and there is no hope for those farmers who give up that the chances are against them, and who have not the acumen to discover where the fault lies—how the ill luck arises. If it is carelessness and a want of a systematic course of business they do not seem to know it. If it is caused by inefficiency, lack of thoroughness, order and watchfulnes, they do not appear to perceive it.

In these busy years of production what a thought is this that "farming is a game of chance," to be found floating on the heaving ocean of agricultural life. The rich experience of thousands of farmers everywhere relieves us of the duty of making a very labored argument to disprove the idea. If we go to the storehouses of agricultural literature we find numberless cases on record where careful farmers have made money at farming, and made it steadily and surely, by adopting certain rules of farm business and following them out strictly. If farming is a game of chance with any farmer, it is because he follows maxims of thriftlessness instead of the maxims of thrift. There is no business in which men are engaged which is so stable and certain as the business of farming when pursued on business principles. There is no "chance" about it.

Why, the men who think it is all chance and good fortune if they get good crops, or chance and ill fortune if they do not, scarcely understand the rudiments of the business in which they have enlisted. And these men are not very scarce—they are, in truth, plenty.

The business of the physician, or of the lawyer, is more truly a business of chance. If people do not get sick the doctor's income may be easily counted; if they do his returns are quite ample. If people live moral and peaceable lives, the lawyer starves; if they are vicious and quarrelsome, his chances are rich and splendid. The best of talents may, and often do, lie idle for want of a chance to use them.

Not so the farmer; his business chances are constant; he never lacks an opportunity to employ his gifts and his knowledge of business rules. Whether the seasons be wet or dry, hot or cool; whether famine prevails in some portions of the world, or plenty blesses labor everywhere; whether intestine war rages, or peace and industry reign—his business goes right along through all.

The nature and wants of the soil require continual and hard study. His animals need daily attention and care. His improvements in building, fencing, draining, reclaiming waste lands, and removing obstructions to good culture, are never ended. In addition to these labors he must be always providing fertilizing materials to supply the waste that is ever going on. The rich elements of his soil, which he carries off in grain and meat and hay, he must replace, or his farm will run down and his business will become what our friend whom we quote at the beginning of this article terms it—a "game of chance."

No, Heaven has not left the primitive occupation of man out in the chaotic cold of "chance." Laws more certain in their operation, more beautiful in their adaptation to the wants and happiness of man, than those developed in the business of farming, are found nowhere on the earth. —*Detroit Tribune.*

Look to the Ditches.

Few farmers who raise winter grain have escaped an occasional loss through what is generally termed "winter killing." This is usually caused by a superabundance of water in the soil, but sometimes from exposure of the young grain upon bleak, dry and poor knolls and hillsides. Under-draining and deep tillage of all heavy, tenacious and wet soils are the best preventives of winter killing, as well as rust in summer; but there are very few men who have the capital to spend on such improvements, or who feel disposed to make them if they do have it; consequently, the larger proportion of our farmers depend upon open surface ditches to carry off whatever surplus moisture may fall in the form of rain or snow Grain sown upon level land is, of course, more likely to suffer from drowning out than that sown on an undulating surface, but it is always safe to provide water courses on all kinds of land, in order to secure a uniform stand of plants over the entire field.

It is not every plowman who possesses an eye sufficiently well trained to detect slight variations in the contour of the surface of a field, consequently mistakes will often occur in locating the ditches or furrows opened for water courses, and they can only be rectified after the commencement of fall rains. It is now time to attend to such matters, and it is far better to destroy a narrow strip of the grain in making such ditches than to have large patches drowned out by ponds of water.

A few hours or even days in large fields spent in removing surface water or preventing its accumulation later in the season may save many a bushel of grain in the next harvest. A hint should be sufficient in this matter, for every farmer knows just the spots in his fields requiring attention, also where the grain has been killed out in past winters, and is likely to be again.

In addition to the loss of grain through winter killing in the low, wet places, that great pest of wheat fields, chess or cheat, is usually more abundant in such spots than elsewhere in the fields. Chess, being a more hardy grain than wheat, withstands water and cold better; and when the latter dies out the former has more room to grow, and consequently spreads rapidly, and often takes entire possession of these otherwise bare spots. This peculiarity in the growth of chess has led many farmers to believe that the wheat had actually turned into chess. In the rich, high soils best fitted for the growth of the wheat plant chess is crowded, and in great part smothered, and makes so little show that the casual observer is likely to overlook it when it is actually present in abundance; but once let the wheat be killed out and the chess tillers rapidly fill up the place made vacant.

It is seldom that the soil over a large field is of a uniform fertility, and there are usually more or less poor spots where the young wheat will show at this season that there is something wrong at the root, either because the soil is too hard to admit of the penetration of the small fibers, or nutriment is not within their reach. A few loads of manure scattered over these spots will not only protect the plants during winter, but generally secure a vigorous growth next spring. If manure cannot be had for this purpose, almost any coarse litter, such as straw, chaff, leaves, or even light vegetable mold from the woods, will answer as a protection as well as add something to the fertility of the soil. Winter grain, growing upon bleak, exposed hills and knolls, is greatly benefited by a slight mulching applied soon after the ground begins to freeze in the fall and early winter; and if every farmer would give proper attention to such matters as opening the ditches and protecting and manuring the grain on the unfertile and exposed spots in the field, the average of the crop would be largely increased. It is the uniform heavy yield over the entire surface of the land occupied by a crop which tells at harvest time, as well as when the farm accounts are made up for the season.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Winter Plowing.

Winter plowing is better than fall or spring plowing. The earth is turned up fresh and exposed to the action of the air and frost before rains have settled it. In most soils winter plowing is highly beneficial, and especially in clay soils. There is time now to plow, and to plow deeply and well. The weather is cool and bracing, and the team can do more work, and better work, than in spring, when the weather is warm and debilitating. Many farmers raise colts, and the brood mares carefully worked now are in no manner injured—but in the spring there is some danger in hard plowing. Now is a good time to use three horses abreast in plowing, letting the plow run in deep and turning up the fresh clay, to be pulverized by frost, air and sun.

Many farms are nearly worn out by continued cropping. A new farm lies just under the old one. With three horses, plow a foot deep on the worn-out fields this winter, and double your crops for next year, and several following years. We have seen this done often. It will pay twenty times the cost. Now is the time to do it. It will cost you nothing but a little time, and if not occupied in this work, it might be wasted. By all means do all the plowing that can be done this winter.

Most farmers clear more or less land in winter. Clear strips for the plow, so that the teams can go to work at any time, and plow as fast as you clear, and do not wait till spring. Plowing new timber land is very slow, tedious work, and if it can be done in winter, it is a big job off of one's hands in spring. There is time to do it now, and to do it well. Use three horses.

The land for oats should by all means be plowed in winter. We have never had good luck in raising oats unless sown in February or early in March. Frequently the ground is too wet to both plow and harrow for the seed bed so early, but if plowed in the winter, and laid in ridges, or back-furrows, so that the water will drain off, it is a very easy matter to harrow the ground and sow the seed, and get this work early off one's hands. And in nine seasons out of ten, the early crop of oats is a good one, and the late sown crop is a poor one.—*Colman's Rural World.*

—A woman in New York nearly succeeded in cutting out her husband's tongue not long ago. He came home from his work, and his wife spoke to him, and when he attempted to answer she assaulted him with a knife.

THIRTY-SEVEN pipe companies own an aggregate of 2,081¾ miles of iron pipe used in conveying oil in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Seven miles are of six-inch pipe, and six miles of four-inch; the remainder being of either two or three-inch. One company has 380 miles, two others 300 each, another 136, another 128, and so on. This is a method of cheap transportation with which railroads cannot well compete; but when it comes to carrying pig iron, grain, live stock and such trifles, the pipe companies are not formidable rivals.—*Railway Age.*

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CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September

MICROSCOPES FOR Children, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Physicians and Scientific Investigation, ranging in price *from $3.00 to $2,000.* Also, the largest stock of *Mathematical* and *Optical* Instruments west of Philadelphia or New York. Send stamp for catalogue. THOS. F. NELSON, *170 & 172* State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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A N. K. S. 9 589—K.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Local Matters.

Thanksgiving Services.

The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians held a union service at the Methodist Church. As to the audience, it is gratifying to state that it was much larger than usual on such occasions, the spacious room being well filled. After a voluntary by the choir (which, by the way, was composed of members of the three churches participating), a portion of Scripture was read by Rev. Mr. Perrin. Rev. Mr. Boyden offered a most fervent, appropriate prayer to the Throne of Grace. Then came another well rendered piece of music by the choir. The thanksgiving discourse was preached by Rev. John M. Richmond, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. It was well worthy of the occasion, and elicited the closest attention of the audience. The dangers threatening our country were clearly stated; and the way to avert them was also very plainly set forth. Mr. R. took for his text,—

"O give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name; make known his deeds among the people."—Psalms 105: 1.

Thanksgiving is the acknowledgment of benefits received, and implies at least four things: 1st, A knowledge of blessings conferred; 2d, A due appreciation of the value of benefits bestowed; 3d, A knowledge of the person who befriends or favors us; 4th, A due regard for the character of the benefactor, so that we may willingly acknowledge our obligations to him.

On Thanksgiving day it is well for us to contemplate Him who is the source of all good, and to recount some of His dealings with us, so that our hearts may be stirred with true gratitude. We give thanks to Jehovah,—

1st, As the *living* God. We see in the causes for thankfulness which surround us the works of a *living, intelligent* being; not the operations of a blind force.

2d, As the personal God, who teaches us to address him as "Our Father."

3d, We give thanks to Jehovah as the ever-active God. It is He who controls all things, and who metes out the changes that take place.

4th, Jehovah is the God of infinite benevolence. "God is love." He is kind, thoughtful, and compassionate to all his creatures. He is faithful to his promises.

5th, Jehovah is the special friend of man. God loves the world. He gave His well-beloved son to bear our sins upon the cross, that we all might be saved. The matter of His chief concern is the good of man.

During the past year, both at home and abroad, we have seen the war-cloud gather, and have read with horror of the slaughter of our fellow-men. In this country we have been contending with the wild, savage tribes on our Western plains. War is an evil that should be avoided if possible. Some of the grandest reforms ever accomplished, however, have been achieved at the point of the sword. This will probably always be the case. God sometimes sends war to purge the inhabitants of the earth, even as he sends thunder-storms to purify the atmosphere. And yet we rejoice in that more excellent way of settling difficulties, which the God of Peace has led men to adopt at times, viz: by a council of arbitration, rather than by the use of arms. And to-day, as all Europe seems to be gathering her forces as if on the eve of some fearful crisis; and as we, as a people, are held in awful suspense, not knowing what a day may bring forth, it becomes us to pray that we may be spared the awful ravages of war, and that the Christian principles of a Christian people may prevail, which are peace and good-will toward men.

Perhaps there was never such a general coming together of the people of all lands as has been witnessed this year. Nations whose gates have long been shut and barred, have recently thrown them open, and to-day they invite foreigners to their shores. Let us hope that in these changes we may see the hastening of the time when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the channels of the great deep."

Turn to our own land. By these "hard times" of which we hear so much, by this stagnation of business which is felt everywhere, God would teach us some important lessons.

1st, He would teach us *economy*. The war made us a reckless people. There can be no doubt that the extravagant way we have been living has been one of the chief causes of the present embarrassed condition of the country. Enterprises carried on to an extent far beyond that which the capital warranted; living in a style far exceeding the income; all this *must be checked*. We must heed the Divine injunction, "Owe no man anything." We must live within our means and be content with what we have.

2d, God would teach us *honesty*. The nation has become diseased. The whole head is faint and the heart sick. Corruption and dishonesty abound. With the people rests the responsibility of this sad state of affairs. Call any class of men corrupt, *and you make it so*. The cry of corruption in connection with public men in office has come to mean so much that good men generally shrink from accepting positions of trust, lest they lose their reputation and influence by being classed with men who are generally esteemed corrupt. The cure for dishonesty lies with the individuals. BE HONEST, LIVE HONESTLY, ACT HONESTLY. When we choose men to represent us, choose honest men, and call them honest; defend their reputation, their integrity, their innocence, and let them know they have our confidence.

3d, God would teach us *charity*. Selfishness has been a prominent feature among us. We have been living too much for self. We must learn to have charity among ourselves, having respect to the rights and feelings and comforts of others. Nothing that we have can we claim as our own. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

4th, God is teaching us the *fear of the Lord*. These years of stagnation in business have given people time to think of the hereafter. God is teaching men the vanity of earthly things, and is giving them an opportunity to rest and look unto Him and "be saved." What a blessing these years of rest have been—a jubilee! The Lord is calling a nation to prayer. All over the land we hear the good tidings of salvation. Coming home to Ypsilanti, we need only mention what the Lord hath done here during the past year to fill very many hearts with gratitude.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. D. B. Greene offered prayer. The customary collection for the poor of the city was then taken up. It amounted to about $145.00. "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung by the congregation, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Richmond, bringing the services to a close.

AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

The rector, Rev. John Wilson, preached an able and timely sermon from Luke 7: 5. He proclaimed the doctrine of a personal and universal Providence. God in the lives of individuals, and God in nations. The Providence of God, his love for our native land has been evident: 1st, In the character of the people who first occupied it. They were the best possible element Europe could furnish. If this nation perishes through the present peril or any other, its downfall will not come from this noble stock. It will not come from the descendents of the men who settled New England, and inaugurated this day of thanksgiving. God's love was seen in conducting us through a seven years' struggle, and in giving us Washington, a man of prayer and faith. Washington was so thoroughly impressed with God's direct interposition that he often in private and public documents confessed it. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were chosen of God to found this great republic. God's love has been witnessed in our unparalleled prosperity. No other nation in the space of a thousand years has made the progress that we have in a century. God has shown his love in planting here broad and deep the church and the school, religious and educational institutions, the foundations of an enduring republic. He spoke of the several classes of the people and especially exalted the farming community. The farmer does not appreciate his exaltation. We should not expect to find in this class of citizens an infidel or an unbeliever. No person is condemned in this country to shamelss sin, idleness or want. If in such condition, largely through their own folly. Salvation for the nation will only come through an honest obedience to the precepts of Christ. Destruction by a neglect to obey God and do His will, by trampling upon His love. Collection for the Home Association, $20.52.

WE all know with what added power a truth comes home to our hearts when expressed in the rhyme of sweet music. A new born soul declares the dawn of truth in his heart; he believes that Christ died for him, and he is at peace with God. Our heart is made to thrill with divine fervor, as some one bursts forth with the glorious song—

"Hallelujah! 'tis done,
I believe on the Son,
I am saved by the blood of the crucified one."

Blot from the world's history all that has been accomplished by the wonderful "concord of sweet sounds," and you extinguish one of the brightest stars from the galaxy of all human and divine achievements. Politicians know full well its power. As the campaign begins they prepare their "Service of Song;" and how are their words significant of their works, and with how much zeal do they render them! Shall the "children of light" be less wise? Let us sing from our "Leaflet" with more fervor! Let us sing until the words are at our tongues end! If we *mean* this let us sing it oftener:

"Our whole broad earth for Jesus!
The rally cry to-day,
The Christ, whose ransom frees us
Shall lead us to the fray;
Then on with waving banner,
The battle *will* be won,
And all shall shout "Hosanna!
Praise God! His will be done."

—*Herald and Torch-Light.*

SMALL-POX victims, or their friends, may find some comfort in this: Edward Hine wrote the Liverpool (England) *Mercury*, saying: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man, if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals, when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

Michigan Central Railroad.

Time Table, Nov. 26, '76.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	5 00	8 30	4 00	5 15	9 00
Michigan City....	7 32	10 40	6 30	7 40	11 15
New Buffalo.....	7 55	11 00	6 55	7 59	11 40
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles.....	9 00	11 52	8 20	8 55	12 35
Kalamazoo.....	10 50	1 16	10 10	10 25	2 17
Battle Creek.....	11 45	2 00		11 10	3 15
	P. M.				
Marshall.....	12 45	2 20		11 35	3 49
Albion.....	1 14	3 02	Jack Ex.	11 59	4 07
				A. M.	
Jackson.....Ar.		3 40	A. M.	12 45	4 55
Jackson.....Lv.	2 15		7 15		
Chelsea.....	3 10	4 23	8 10	1 36	5 50
Dexter.....	3 25	4 37	8 25	1 50	6 09
Ann Arbor.....	3 52	4 55	8 53	2 10	6 28
Ypsilanti.....	4 15	5 10	9 20	2 27	6 48
Wayne Junction.	4 43	5 29	9 57	2 48	7 10
G. T. Junction...	5 30	6 00	10 45	3 20	7 55
Detroit.....Ar.	5 45	6 15	11 00	3 35	8 10

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	9 40	4 20	6 05	10 15
G. T. Junction...	7 15	9 55	4 35	6 20	10 35
Wayne Junction.	7 57	10 24	5 18	6 57	11 03
Ypsilanti.....	8 34	10 46	5 50	7 25	11 25
Ann Arbor.....	8 56	11 02	6 12	7 45	11 39
Dexter.....	9 20	11 21	6 38	8 23	11 59
Chelsea.....	9 43	11 35	6 58	8 40	12 14
		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson.....Ar.			8 00	9 30	1 00
Jackson.....Lv.	10 45	12 20			
	P. M.		*Kal. Ac'n.		
Marshall.....	12 25	1 35		11 06	2 03
Battle Creek.....	12 52	2 22		11 36	2 30
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo.....	1 55	3 09	4 00	12 30	3 20
Niles.....	3 55	4 51	6 10	2 35	5 20
Michigan City...	5 25	6 10	7 45	4 10	6 40
Chicago.....Ar.	8 00	8 30	10 25	6 55	9 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD.
Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Mail..... 5:05 P. M.
Express..... 8:30 A. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Express,..... 7:30 P. M.
Mail..... 8:35 A. M.

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1876.

My Declaration!

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a man, woman, boy, or girl, to dissolve their connection with an old pair of BOOTS OR SHOES, a decent respect for their own comfort should impel them to buy a new pair. And I hereby give notice that I have got a **new stock** on hand for the **Fall Trade,** and that I will sell them **cheap.** Reason: **I must have money soon.**

Just call and see the Boots and Shoes and be satisfied.

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Good Hand-sewed Calf Boots, well made and warranted, at $7.00; and so on through the whole stock. You will find them a great deal lower than last year's prices.

Lots more of old stock shoes at fifty cents per pair.

JOHNBOYCE.

Ypsilanti, Sept. 1st, 1876. 634

Geo. M. Savage & Bro.'s Column.

661-664

PATENTS, Have you an invention for which you desire a patent, either in the U.S. or any foreign country? Then send to the Mechanics' and Inventors' Association the only reliable Patent Agency in Michigan. 37 W. Congress St., Detroit.

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August 10, 1876.

Having used Parsons & Co.'s Cockroach and Rat Exterminator, I would cheerfully recommend it to the public, as it has entirely rid my house of Cockroaches, while all other preparations had not the least effect.

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A good wearing suit from...	$5.00 to $10.00
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STAMMERING CURED.

Dear Dr. Moses—I am glad to say that my son, 17 years of age, who has been from his infancy a bad stammerer, now speaks and reads fluently. He seems to have been almost instantaneously relieved by your treatment. I trust that others who are afflicted with impediment of speech will avail themselves of your skill while you are in this region.

Yours, sincerely, ZACHARY EDDY,
Pastor First Congregational Church.

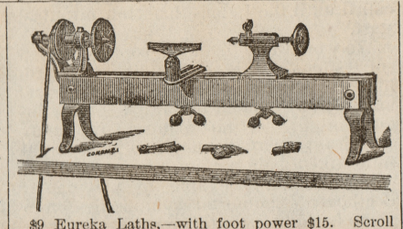
Detroit, October 20, 1876.

This is to certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured my brother, C. H. Johnston, of stammering in three lessons and I cheerfully recommend him to all thus afflicted. I am perfectly satisfied that the Doctor can cure the very hardest of cases. CYRUS JOHNSTON.
Butler Block, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4th.

I hereby certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured my daughter of stammering, and I take great pleasure in recommending his system of cure to all who are afflicted with that distressing malady. GEO. HANLEY,
November 1, 1876. 67 Columbia St. East.

References—G. P. Andrews, M. D., 125 Fort St. west; Booth & Root, prop's Howard House.

Dr. N. A. Moses' office, 103 Congress street west, Detroit, Mich.



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87

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred seventy-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on page 152, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1872, at nine o'clock and fifty-five minutes, A. M. The Beach Patent Shifting Carriage Seat Manufacturing Company of the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, duly mortgaged to William Bell "All that land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, known and described as lot numbered one hundred fourteen (114), in the village (now city,) of Ypsilanti, and that part of lot numbered one hundred thirteen, (113,) described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number one hundred and fourteen, running thence north twenty feet, thence east one hundred and one feet, thence south twenty feet, to the north line of lot 114, thence west one hundred and one feet to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars with interest on said sum from the 14th day of November, 1876, at ten per cent. per annum, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county.

Dated, December 2d, 1876.

WILLIAM BELL,
THOS. NINDE, Attorney. Mortgagee. 664-676

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, bearing date the third day of August, A. D. 1871, and executed by Edward P. Walsh and Mary A. Walsh of the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan to Charles Tuller, of the township of Canton, Wayne county, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Washtenaw, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on page 745, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, principal and interest, besides a reasonable Attorney fee of twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the same, or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, and the legal costs of sale, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in, and covered by said mortgage, to wit: Commencing on the West line of Washington street in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and at the center of the East line of lot number 43 in H. W. Larzaleer's addition to the villiage (now city) of Ypsilanti, Michigan, running thence south on the west line of Washington street four rods and four feet, thence westerly parallel with the north line of said lot 43, ten rods, thence north four rods and four feet, thence easterly, parallel with the said north line of lot 43, ten rods to place of beginning, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the south door of the Conrt House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held) on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated September 16th, 1876.

CHARLES TULLER, EDWARD P. ALLEN,
652 Mortgagee. Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes A. M., in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 443, Nathan White and Cornelia White duly mortgaged to Josephine C. Johnson "All that part of lot sixty-five in Harriet W. Larzelere's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, running thence west ten rods, thence south eight rods and seven links, thence east ten rods, thence north to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default having occurred in the conditions of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the said mortgagee having duly elected to treat and claim the whole sum secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, of which the said mortgagors have had due notice, therefore: Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon.

Dated November 25th, 1876.

JOSEPHINE C. JOHNSON,
THOS. NINDE, Attorney Mortgagee. 663-675

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Deborah Jackson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William H. Phillips, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
663-667

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washthnaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of November in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, NOAH W, CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Phebe Downer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Berthena Davis and others, praying that an Administrator on the estate of said deceased may be appointed.

Thereupon it is ordered, thatMonday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulated in aaid county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 663-666

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Dexter, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wiles Dexter, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he and Othniel E. Gooding may be appointed executors thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
664-667

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and recorded on the twelfth day of June, 1872, at eleven o'clock and thirty minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 227, Francis T. Hawkins duly mortgaged to Thomas Ninde "All the one undivided half of a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the south line of land heretofore conveyed to Walter H. Hawkins to Edward Wallington four chains and eight links west of the west line of H. W. Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti, running thence south 17¼ degrees, east, eleven chains and fifty-three links to the north line of a continuation of Harriet Street, thence south 72¾ degrees, west, twenty-one chains and eighty-four links to the east line of First Avenue, thence north 2¾ degrees, west, eight chains and thirty-six links to the south line of said land so conveyed to said Wallington, thence north sixty-two degrees, east, twenty chains and twenty-four links to the place of beginning; the land thereby intended to be conveyed being an undivided half of a parcel of land known as Hawkins' addition to said city, excepting and reserving always lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20 and 23, theretofore sold." By an instrument in writing dated the eighth day of November, A. D., 1872, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 593, on the 21st day of January, 1873, the said Thomas Ninde duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, to Ellen G. Carhartt. The sum of Four Hundred Ninety-eight Dollars and sixteen cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars therein stipulated. Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, (except lots 10 and 11 in said addition,) which sale will be made at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the twenty seventh day of February, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated, December 2d, 1876.

ELLEN G. CARHARTT,
THOS. NINDE, Attorney. Assignee of said Mortgage. 664-676

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emily M. Douglass, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Robert E. Douglass, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fourth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate. 660-663

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of C. Loyal Tuttle, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph K. Tuttle, administrator, with the will anexed praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County' four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
662-666

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Olive Hall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Oliver E. Thompson, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, praying for an assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.
A true copy. 662-665

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George S. Capwell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philena P. Capwell, praying that an administrator on the estate of said deceased may be appointed.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER.
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
662-665